JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & Co. Ltd.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,856—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

LIBRA
OF TH
BOMB
BRANC
OF TH
ROYAL ASIATI

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1900.
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	10th „
* EGYPT	[illegible]	G. Langbourne	17th „
M. L. PENINSULAR	[illegible]	W. Wheler	24th „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	31st „
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th „
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st „
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	28th „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	12th „
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	R. H. Gordon	19th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st April. 1900.
* AMPHITRITE	C. Costanzo	3,320	15th April. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st May, 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 375.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 605.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Morovich	5,044	7th April, 1900.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	15th May, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	„ 1,060.	„ 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	25th Feb. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 15th Feb. 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd February, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 20th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 22nd February, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 22nd March.

FOR POREBUNDER, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about 3rd March.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 24th February.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	16 March,

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 15th February, 1900.

SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,300	Duchateau	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 7th March, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to.

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY : Esplanade Road. KARACHI : Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows :—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.

Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.

FILTERS.

CHEAVIN'S MICROBE-PROOF FILTERS

EFFECTUALLY and Continuously remove all Microbes and Disease Germs from Water, and are a certain Preventative of Cholera, Typhoid, etc.

In Nicely Decorated Stoneware, and Fitted with a Silver-Plated Tap, Rs. 16 to Rs. 25, Cash.

MICROBE-PROOF PRESSURE FILTERS.

A Combination of the Idiocathartes Filter and the Porous Tube System, Rs. 25 and Rs. 39, Cash.

GEORGE CHEAVIN'S NEW PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES" REMOVABLE PLATE WATER FILTER

Is constructed on the Most Scientific Principles, differing in its construction and arrangements from all other Filters. The New Patent Idiocathartes Removable Plate Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage, and under perfected control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other; it can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces and recharged with new Idiocathartes in a few minutes by the user.

Prices, from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 45, Cash.

DOULTON'S IMPROVED
MANGANOUS CARBON

FILTER.

(NEW PATENT.)

PURITY, EFFICIENCY, SIMPLICITY.

The Filtering Medium is Composed of a Manganous Carbon-Block and two Layers of the same Material in a granulated and Powdered State, this Combination forming a most Effectual Purifying Medium. This Filter being made in several parts, is open to Inspection, and can be Cleaned without Trouble or Expense.

POCKET AND TABLE FILTERS. FRENCH STONE FILTERS.
GLASS TABLE FILTERS.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."
Price : Rs. 25-0 per 1,000

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,
Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of
VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.
SILK CRAPES,
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
CLEARANCE SALE.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" BICYCLES.
HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.
HELICAL TUBE.

"PREMIER"
HELICAL
BICYCLES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.
GREAT REDUCTIONS.

EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.
EVERY MACHINE UP TO DATE. DUNLOP TYRES.

Bicycles at GREAT REDUCTIONS, bringing the prices of England's Best and Strongest BICYCLES made of HELICAL TUBING lower than the prices asked for machines of obscure and doubtful manufacture.

FOR PRICES AND SPECIFICATIONS APPLY

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler, Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Boilers and Pipes.
„ The United States Metallic Packing Company.
„ Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

The Meldrum Patent Furnace, for burning Coke Dust, Pan Breeze, Anthracite, Coal Dust, Ash Pit Refuse, &c. Over 2,000 in use.

The Titan Sprinkler, the most sensitive Sprinkler on the Market.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER.

(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY FETE & CAFE CHANTANT.

ON 7TH & 8TH MARCH.

ALL APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISING SPACE in the General Programme of the above or the Grounds should be made to

D. B. BINNING, Esq.,
High Court.

From whom rates may be obtained.

PASSAGE TO LONDON VIA FLUSHING AND HAMBURG,

SAILING ON 22ND INSTANT.

THE GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE will DESPATCH their favourite Steamer "SULTAN" 4,000 tons register as above, taking PASSENGERS to either PORT at Rs. 400.

Apply sharp to

F. HEYER,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

S. S. "EDEN HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts., will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

WANTED.

A SECRETARY for the Dhulia Municipality, Salary Rupees 75 per mensem rising to Rupees 100 by annual increments of Rupees 5 per mensem after confirmation, and travelling allowance Rupees 15 per mensem, on probation for six months.

Preference will be given to applicants having a thorough knowledge of English and Marathi correspondence and accounts and possessing good administrative ability, applications stating the applicants' age with testimonials will be received up to the 15th of March 1900.

L. H. DEWBHANKAR,
Chairman, Dhulia Municipality.

Dhulia, 15th February 1900.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 400 tons of first class Moulmein or Rangoon TEAK are invited.

2. Forms of tender and Specification can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on payment of a fee of one Rupee each set.

3. Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for teak timber" must reach the office of the Agent, S M R, Dharwar, by the 15th March, 1900.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 200, earnest money in cash or currency notes.

5. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish cash security equal to 5 per cent of the total value of the Contract and also to execute a formal agreement with the Company within 10 days of the acceptance of his tender; failing this his deposit of Rupees 200 will be forfeited to the Company.

6. The deposits of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned.

7. The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. E. H. BROCK,
Loco. and Carriage Supdt.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MANECKJI EDULJI CONTRACTOR of Bombay Parsi inhabitant, has contracted for the absolute sale to our client BAI DOSHIBAI, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI SHROFF of the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land of which RAGOONATHDAS GOPALDAS and two others are the lessors together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 360 2-9 square yards or thereabouts (being a portion of 3800 square yards demised by a certain Indenture of Lease dated the 22nd day of October 1898) registered together with the land of which it forms a part by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 12 New Nos. 13489 and 13490, Old Survey No. 182 and New Survey No. 6937 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E Ward Nos. 2316 and 2317 Street Nos. 267 and 269 Grant Road on the North side of the said Grant Road and which said premises are bounded, on or towards the East by a passage belonging to the said property beyond which is the property of Sooderdas Dharamsey, on or towards the West by an open 6 feet passage common to the said premises agreed to be sold and the adjoining property of the said Maneckji Edulji Contractor, on or towards the North by the property of the said Maneckji Edulji Contractor and on or towards the South by Grant Road aforesaid, which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.

All persons therefore having or claiming any estate, right, title or interest in or to the said property or having any claim in respect thereof by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, and to the assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims—Dated this 20th day of February, 1900.

ARDESIR, HORMUSJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

LATHAM & Co.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCE AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Client's ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.

SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.

PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.

LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.

PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express "at frequent and regular intervals" thus offering the cheapest and best Express Service before the public.

BAGGAGE AND CARGO shipped by "HOME EXPRESS," at low rates, and to parts of the World. Reliable Agents in every Port.

PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.

Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit and forwarded and delivered at destination.

INSURANCE—Marine and Fire—effected at current rates.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they have removed to new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Cart Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bedrooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken. INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF THE LAND, MILL BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, MOVEABLE PROPERTY, AND EFFECTS OF THE AHMEDABAD ADVANCE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation).

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, and in the matter of the Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation.)

C. A. Turner ....Official Liquidator.

Under instructions, from Mr. Charles Agnew Turner, the Official Liquidator of the above-named Company, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will, put up for Sale by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 13th day of March, 190 , at their Sale Rooms, at No. 4, Forbes and Meadows Streets, Fort, all the land, mill buildings, machinery, moveable property, and effects of the above named Ahmedabad Advance Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, situate at Ahmedabad.

The Sale is being held under an order of the High Court dated the 30th day of January, 1900, and with the concurrence of Mr. Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, the mortgagee of said the premises, and it will be subject to confirmation by the said Court.

For further information and for particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made to MESSRS. ARDESIR, HORMUSJEE, DINSHAW & Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their Office, No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 20, 1900.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

TO-NIGHT, at 9-15 SHARP.

THE NEW PROGRAMME
MORE SUCCESSFUL THAN EVER.
EVERY ACT PRESENTED, PROVED THAT THE RESOURCES OF OUR TRULY GREAT COMPANY ARE UNEQUALLED.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Commence at 9-15 p.m. Sharp.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GRAND HIGH-JUMPING CONTEST.

Open to all Ponies, 14 hands and under, to take place at the Circus.

A HANDSOME TANTALUS SOUVENIR of cut glass and Silver, from the establishment of MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., will be given to the winner.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY, 23RD.

ENTRANCE FREE. Circus open for Practice by gas-light every Evening from 6 to 7 p.m.

NEXT FAMILY MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY, 21st.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE TO ALL PARTS TO MATINEES ONLY.

"Positively no Half-Price to Evening Performance."

BOX PLAN AT THE CIRCUS, WHERE SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Boxes and Dress Circle Chairs.
ALSO ZENANA BOXES AND SEATS.

Open Daily from 10 to 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 6 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Boxes, 6 Chairs......Rs. 20
Single Seat Boxes.. ,, 4
Dress Circle, Platform Chairs........ ,, 3
Second Platform Chairs.......... Rs. 2
Stalls, Carpeted Seats ,, 1
Gallery, (Natives only) As. 8

COL. CHAS. B. HICKS, REPRESENTATIVE.
ROBERT LOVE, MANAGER.

EAST COAST RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of CERTAIN STORES including Hardware, Lamps and Fittings, Cloths, Leather Goods, Metals, Painter's Stores, Ropes, Waste, Soap, Tallow, etc., etc., for the twelve months commencing on 1st April, 1900 and ending 31st March, 1901. The above stores are to be delivered at the Stores Depot, at Waltair or as may be otherwise noted in the form of Tender.

2. Notices are also posted on the Notice Boards at the Principal Railway Stations on the East Coast Railway and further details and form of Tender can be obtained on application to the Storekeeper, East Coast Railway, Waltair, by whom a charge of Rs. 5 will be made for each form of Tender.

3. Tenders must be superscribed "Tenders for miscellaneous stores." They will be received by the Manager, East Coast Railway up to noon on Thursday the 15th March 1900.

4. Samples of the various items tendered legibly marked with the name and address of the Tenderers should be delivered free of all charges at the Office of the Storekeeper, Waltair, not later than the 8th March, 1900.

5. The Manager holds himself at liberty to select one or more items from any Tender and without reference to the other items in the same Tender, and he does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the Lowest or any tender.

6. Tenders not submitted on the prescribed form or without earnest-money will not be considered.

Tenders must be addressed to

THE MANAGER,
East Coast Railway, Waltair.

Manager's Office, Waltair, 13th February, 1900.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
mbay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 9 MILLIONS STERLING.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should send for the COMPANY'S PROSPECTUS issued as at 1st January, 1900.

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THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000.

Claims Paid Over NINETY-FIVE LAKHS since the Company was Established in 1874.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

LOWEST SAFE RATES.
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL of NEW GOODS:—Cretonnes, Tapestries, Curtains, Table Cloths, Carpets and Linens in every variety and at all prices—JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

WANTED.—The General Public to understand that the strictest privacy will be maintained to visitors to the ZENANA BOXES of HARMSTON'S CIRCUS. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SUITE of Rooms with or without board close to "Woodcock" School and adjoining the new College at Midlands for boys. Extensive Grounds, Tennis Court.—Address OWNER, "Eastwood," Mussourie.

FOR SALE.—"Eastwood" Estate Landour 6,300 feet above sea level, beautiful view, and climate near public schools, and bazar, over 30 acres well wooded land, large house completely furnished, back, front and side verandahs, large number of outjoffices, cow shed, lower portion, model, cow and poultry sheds, dairy, cottage, kitchen-garden, fruit trees. All buildings iron roofed, spring of water near house, building sites, Tennis Court. Address OWNER, "Eastwood", Mussourie.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Specialities.—Navy Blue Serge Suits, Rs. 35. Soft-Fronted Shirts, six for Rs. 24. Dress Suits, Rs. 85. Dress Jackets, Rs. 40. Tennis Flannel Lounge Suits, Rs. 30. Apollo Street, Bombay.

H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE'S ARRIVAL—12 × 10 PHOTOS. Also group taken at Government House with LORD and LADY SANDHURST, and suite.—CLIFTON and Coy., 58, Medows Street.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

GREAT REDUCTION in our existing prices on all our Goods on account of settled exchange. Compare prices before buying elsewhere—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Road.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ALL CYCLISTS are invited to apply for our NEW LIST of CYCLE ACCESSORIES. Prices revised all round.—W. H. THORNS & Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

WANTED—The General Public to know that ZENANA BOXES and SEATS can be had at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Application from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

WANTED, a CLERK, well up in BOOK-KEEPING, as well as English and Guzerati Correspondence. Apply with Copies of Testimonials, to the Hon. Mr. BOMANJEE D. PETIT, Fort.

WANTED,—an Experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for the Talugu Plague Hospital, Kamatipura Bombay.—Apply with Testimonials, to Rao Bahadur, ELLAPA BALARAM, Grant Road.

WANTED—TEACHER, for European Female Orphan Asylum, to teach to V Standard. European, age not under 30, salary Rs. 65, board and lodging. Apply Honorary Secretary, E. O. A., 7, Hungerford Street Calcutta.

BROMIDE ENLARGEMENTS Rs. 10! only. The "Speciality" 11×8, Mounted 18×14, Likeness guaranteed. Superior finish. Send originals to DEL TUFO and Co., Mount Road, Madras.

BOARD and RESIDENCE WANTED by English couple with two young children, board and residence in or near the Fort. Clean, airy rooms. State terms, moderate.—Address "J." Gazette Office, Bombay.

WANTED—Known that a PRIVATE ENTRANCE to the ZENANA BOXES and SEATS at HARMSTON'S CIRCUS has been arranged. Inspection invited from 10 to 1 and 4 to 6 P.M.

AUCTION SALE of remaining Stock-in-Trade of new watches, clocks, iron safe, etc., of Messrs. J. Peterson and Co., at Esplanade Road, Fort. TO-DAY, at 1 p.m.

ON VIEW.—Mr. E. Goll's valuable furniture glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, piano carriages and horses &c., at No 2, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, close to Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell's Bungalow.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW at MATHERAN.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

HAY will be supplied in FULL-PRESSED BALES or LOOSE. Apply J. M. LOBO, Khandalla Hotel, Khandalla.

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HOT BREAKFAST, Tiffin, Dinner, Cold-drinks, Ices, Pastry, &c., available daily or made to order. Picnic and other large orders on favourable terms.

DAILY BAZAR SUPPLY of Meat, Vegetables, Fresh Fish, and all sorts of house-hold requisites undertaken and executed with despatch both for Bombay and the Mofussil. THE FAMILY MESSING, Sumsuddin's Bungalow, Grant Road.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

FOR SALE.—Hay of Best Quality in three maunds, hand pressed bales delivery at Khandwa Railway Station at Rs. 1-4 Per maund. 2nd Quality, Re. 1 Per maund:—Apply to D. R. MASSALAVALA, Grass Contractor, Khandwa, C. P.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 6-0-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-2 per case, at Bandora.

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"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1900 contains much new and valuable information brought up-to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

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has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up-to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

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No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

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B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removel into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
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Opposite Bombay Club.

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NOTICES.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 300. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.
BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
INCLUDES TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Ry., Gorakhpore, is prepared to receive Tenders up to the noon of 16th March, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR and AXLE OIL, from 1st April, 1900, to 31st April, 1901.

Form of Tender at Rs. 2 each giving full particulars, can be obtained on Application to the Undersigned.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the Lowest or any Tender.

HARRY R. DICH,
Storekeeper, B. N.-W. Ry. Co.
Samastipur, 14th February, 1900.

NOTICE.

NOEICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgni or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent sulhod be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolutions General Department, Nos 4492-P, dated 17th July, and 5616-P, dated 20th December 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableshwar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.
Mahableshwar, February 5, 1900.

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MORVI RAILWAY,
NOTICE.
WANTED
A DRAFTSMAN FOR RAILWAY WORK.

KNOWLEDGE of Plotting and Getting up Railway Plans required.

Salary from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60, according to Qualifications.

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MANAGER,
Morvi Railway, Morvi.
Bombay 13th Feb. 1900.

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WANTED by a YOUNG MAN (Church of England) aged 25, engagement as correspondence Clerk, Copyist, or Purser's Clerk, or Reader, or Travelling Agent in any Railways, Mills, Mercantile firms, Presses or in Navigation Companys. Good Linguist, 7 years Previous Experience, Highest Credentials, Excellent and fast handwriter and a good Christian, willing to travel to any part of India if passage be paid. Address "CROS B." Care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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A VIEW ALBUM, containing a set of 24 views of the most prominent places in CALCUTTA, DARJEELING, and SIMLA, bound neatly in Cloth. (GILT) Covers, Size of Views, 4 in. by 4 1-2 in. Rs. 1-8 each album—A grand thing for presentation or for friends abroad. Cash or V. P. P.

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Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	all	40 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,225xd 1-4xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial Bank of India	{ 10,000 { 15,000 }	190	{ 100 75 }	6 p.c.	65
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£571
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half	yealry.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	—	205
Anglo-Indian	1,345	..	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		60
Bellary S.& W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	165
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000	...	90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,600	1,000	10 per ct.	1,009
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,700
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.8	450
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	360
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	635
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	315
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	480	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	280
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	1875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	4	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	510
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	185
Indian Manfg	1,600	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	400
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	460
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	..	dvdRs.82	575
Leopold	3,500	100	108	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	550
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	1600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,625
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Gouldass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	160
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co. (Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	520
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	665
Saaraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	150
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	515
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs 20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	1900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	1550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1400	50	all	dvdR-	2
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I R. Co. New £12 Shares	...	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	..	4 pr. ct.	600
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	480

MISCELLANEOUS.

			Half	yearly	
[illegible]	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	500	375	6,625
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	93½	1,668
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	000	500	500	55	750
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	201
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	500	200	200	dvdRs10	160
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	521
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	292	500	50	...	53
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct,	180
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	360
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	158
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	0	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	130
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	100	25	495
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd¼
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500		0	1040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	
Telephone Co.	2,200	251	100	1¼	27¼

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 2m. High water, 2-1m., 2-38a. Low water, 8-6m.. 8-3a.
Annual Convocation, Bombay University, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, 4-15 p.m.
Arrival of General Low from tour, at 5 p.m., and Departure on tour at 8-15 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

CHATRE'S CIRCUS.—A Rangoon telegram says:—"The Presentation of medals to Kashinath Vinayak Chatre was a splendid success here."

THEFT.—Mr. C. H. Armstrong, who resides at Dongersey Road, Malabar Hill, has reported to the police the theft of a pocket case, containing three £5 Bank of England notes, one twenty-rupee note and two notes for Rs. 10 each, from his dressing-table on Saturday last.

BURGLARY AT GRANT ROAD.—Mea Hoosein Abdul Rahiman, who resides on the first floor of a house, at Grant Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home on Sunday last, his room was broken into and property, of the value of Rs. 314, carried away.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, this evening:—

March	Under the Banner of Victory	Von Blon
Overture	Juanita	Williams
Selection	The Shop Girl	Caryll
Song	Adieu Marie	Adams
Selection	Little Christopher Columbus	Caryll
Valse	Les Serene	Waldteufel

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

COUNCILLOR JOSEPH MALINS IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Joseph Malins, International Chief of the Good Templar Order, Grand Chief Templar of England for 30 years, and a Vice-President of the United Kingdom Alliance, who has been on a temperance tour round the world, will give at the Framji Cowasji Institute, this evening, at 5-30 p.m., the second part of his address on "Temperance all the World Over." As Mr. Malins is reported to be a good speaker his audiences are sure to be interested in his address. All interested in temperance are requested to attend with families and friends.

WASHED ASHORE.—The officer in charge of the Indian Marine Defences at Butcher's Island sent information to the Harbour Police, on Sunday, that the dead body of a man was lying amongst the rocks below high water mark. The body was brought in tow of the police launch to the Harbour Police Chowky, at Bori Bunder. The deceased appeared to be a Hindu of about twenty-five years of age. The body was dressed in a bundee. Information was circulated, but no one came forward to identify the deceased. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, yesterday, the jury returned an open verdict.

RECEPTION TO LORD SANDHURST BY BORAHS.—At the time of the departure of Lord Sandhurst on Saturday afternoon last, the leading gentlemen of the Borah community, viz., Shaikh Tyabbhoy Shaikh Kumroodin, Mr. Abdul Kadur Ibrahim Abdul Kayum, Khan Saheb Hassanally Mulla Hakimji, Shaikh Hussain Shaikh Kamroodin, Mr. Abdul Ali Kurrimbhoy, Shaikh Kadarbhoy Mulla Amijee, and about 200 others assembled on the road at Sir J. J. Hospital and garlanded the Governor and Lady Sandhurst. Khan Saheb Hussainalli Mulla Hakimjee had the whole locality from J. J. Hospital to Grant Road Corner decorated with flags and banners.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held yesterday at Ghorupdeo Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Bala Luximon, a mill-hand, aged about twenty years. The deceased had been since some time past ailing and often said that he was tired of life. On Sunday last Bala was found missing from home. His father searched for him, but failed to find him anywhere. The same evening Ram Neerunjan, a Purdesee, noticed the dead body of a man floating in a well, off Connaught Road and informed the police. The father of the deceased came forward and identified the body as that of his son Bala. A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

KATHIAWAR NEWS.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes on Saturday:—The weather has taken a change since writing to you last. The thermometer last week marked 70 degrees. Since yesterday the weather has been cloudy and high winds again prevail The steamer Poona colided with the machwa "Parvati" the other day in the Bhownagar creek with the result that the latter sank with the cargo of the value of about Rs. 500; crew were all saved.—As the B. B. & C. I. mail train arrived at Wadhwan on Thursday last, a scene occurred on the platform by which the passengers were struck with dismay. A certain Durbar Hipawala was struck at three places by Mr. Jahverilal, who was arrested by the police before he could inflict further injuries. Hipawala was arrested on charge of seducing a daughter of Mr. Jahverilal but he was realeased on bail. Mr. Jahverilal was employed before in the Agency Police Department as a 1st grade constable, which post he of late resigned. The man is under arrest, while Hipawala is lying in Wadhwan hospital in a precarious condition.—The 5th Bombay Infantry will leave Rajkot by a special train for Porbander to go to Aden by the 22nd instant on transfer. A circular is issued at Porbander, whereby the inhabitants are prohibited taking more than six behdas of drinking water per house.

THE FAMINE.

THE Season Reports of the Central Provinces for last week are thus summarised:—Weather clear; nights and mornings cool; days warm. Tur is being cut in Hoshangabad. Pressing of sugarcane continues in Betul. Harvesting of spring crops in progress. Estimated outturn 45 to 90 in Mandla; in the other districts of the Jubbulpore Division and in Narsingpur, the yields are fair, but very poor everywhere else. Preparation of land for kharif sowings in progress in Mandla and Nagpur. Water-supply and fodder generally scarce. Cattle disease exists in sporadic form in eleven districts. Prices have slightly fallen in Seoni, Damoh and Narsinghpur; they are steady in the Chattisgarh districts and in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Nimar, Betul and Nagpur. Local fluctuations elsewhere. The cheapest prices are—wheat 12, gram 15, rice 11 7-8 and juar 12 1-2 seers per rupee. The dearest prices are—wheat 8 1-2, gram 9 1-2, rice 8 and juar 9 seers per rupee. Harvest operations are drawing labourers off relief works, especially in the Jabbulpore Division, and over the whole Province there is a net decrease of 31,000. There are 137 P. W. D. works open. The fnumbers on relief at the end of the week were as follows:—Relief-workers, P. W. D.—adults 534,424 and children 86,605. Village works—271,101. Grass cutting works—36,247. Weaver relief—23,226. Total—982,603. Gratuitous relief, dependants adults 4,343 and children 106,251. Poor-houses—adults 235 and children 108. Kitchens—adults 17,917 and children 171,608. Otherwise relieved—adults 98,194 and children 28,172. Total on gratuitous relief 425,828. Total on all forms of relief 1 408 431. Feudatory States, relief workers 7,179, Gratuitous relief 5,542. Total 12,721, but information is only available from five States.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FAMINE FUND.

THE Very Revd. Canon A.M. de Sant Anna Faria, the Vicar General of the Diocese of Damaun, has issued the following circular to all the churches under his jurisdiction, in furtherance of the aims and objects of the Bombay "Presidency Famine Relief Fund."

"I desire that in every church of Bombay, Salsete and Bassein, a special collection be made for two consecutive Sundays, towards the Bombay Presidency Famine Fund, which has been started in this city to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-stricken. The number of these is increasing in such a manner, that the present calamity is unprecedented in its severity in the history of India. The above named Fund is distributed to all classes of the famine-stricken population without distinction of creed, race, or nationality. I therefore enjoin, that the collection noted above be made and remitted to me as early as possible to enable me to hand over the same to the Managing Committee of the Fund."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

OPEN SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE following is the result of the above Tournament:—

Mr. J. G. P Alston	11	15	15	15	
Lt. O. A. G. Fitz Gerald	15	9	9	12	
Capt. R. B. Low	15	15	7	7	15
Lt. H. Beville	1	12	15	15	4
Capt. R. B. Low	15	15	15		
Mr. J. G. P. Alston	14	1	8		
Capt. S. Menzies	15	15	15		
Mr. A. C. W. Fosbery	8	7	3		
Capt. R. B. Low	7	13	9		
Capt. S. Menzies	15	15	15		

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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NATIVE INDIAN OPINION ON THE ISSUES OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since you have opened your columns to a discussion on the progress of the war and its several momentous issues, vide a highly practical letter from Major C. B. Mayne, R. E., on the 12th instant I should like to add a few words from my point of view. While English, Scotch and Irish administrators are in cordial fellowship with the native officials in India and the Native Chiefs heartily and loyally unite with the Governor General of India—as seen in the stirring speech of his Highness the Nizam on his return from Calcutta—and all ranks profess devotion to the Queen-Empress, Great Britain's sorrows are essentially ours as well as her joys and success; her enemies are our enemies, and her friends our friends.

I have submitted memorandums on the subject to the Government of India, as humble representations of the vital interests of this country, and I trust that they may attract the keen and impartial attention of his Excellency Lord Curzon.

Dr. Leyds has lately declared in the "North American Review" that British success in South Africa is "impossible" look to the question from what point you like? My opinion is that unless the British Crown can relieve the beleaguered garrisons with an immense force and at the same time make a formidable attack on the two Republics four brave troops may yet have to suffer many a crushing defeat. The unfortunate garrisons, who deserve our liveliest sympathies, may thus be promptly relieved, while the enemy is diverted and met by a annihilating force.

I attach no importance to the statement published that the Boers think of preventing the taking of Pretoria by diabolically placing the British prisoners of war and the Uitlanders between their guns and those of our avenging Army. If this impossible report were true then indeed would President Kruger "stagger humanity" in his effort to prevent the two Republics from being conquered. The Africanders will not descend to such shameless barbarity. I hope Reuter will refrain form cabling to London the anxious prognostications of those in India who have lost their peace of mind over this miserable war. Even were the Boer commanders to harbour a design so savage, they would surely remember that many of their brethren are prisoners in British hands. Look at what was stated by the Gaekwar the other day in the presence of the British Resident and a distinguished party at the last Lakshmi-Vilas Palace Banquet! The experience of both combatants must show now how impracticable this war has become. Permit me again to advance the proposal that the principal Powers may bring about an armistice, so that time may be given to both sides to conclude an honorable peace. For God's sake, Mr. Editor, strive your best to contribute to such a result. I do not yet see the beginning of the end of this most devastating war, however just and inevitable it has been on our side. It has been unwillingly entered on with notions of honour and right. On the other side, their leaders are veritable demons saturated indeed with a desire for freedom and independence but nevertheless cunning, treacherous and bloodthirsty. True nobility, valor and a very excusable imperiousness are on our own side. Old England will, careless of threats and ready for all sacrifices strike, and strike successfully for the all important achievement imposed on her by providence; surely not of her own seeking. But would that compensate for the black desolation inflicted upon thousands of happy homes in Great Britain and in India? What has become of those high-sounding peace professions so lately made in Europe? Cannot the Powers bring about a speedy and honorable peace, now that the fruits of the war are seen in their true form? This would be a practical peace mission which should appeal strongly to the instincts of the Czar. I have all my life, Sir, sympathised with all that is true, righteous and practical; and I trust that you will sustain me in my urgent call for an honorable, and prompt intervention in this war, which is one that cannot please even the greatest savages in the two hemispheres.—Yours, &c.,

DINSHAH ARDASHIR,
Late Secretary to the Chief Rajasthanic Sabha of Kattyawar Chiefs and State Municipal Commissioner and President Municipal Corporation of Baroda, &c.
Baroda, Feb. 13.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

636-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Faizallabhoy and others vs Harrikisondas Harribhai and others—Crawford B and Co.
639-98—Payne G S and M—Esufally Fauzallabhoy vs Farben Fabriken Bayer and Co Ld—Crawford B and Co.
453-99—Ardesir H and D—W A Chambers vs Kaikhushroo Nowrojee Kabrajee and others—Nanu and H.
541-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doonzersey vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishunker and K.
330-99—Payne G S and M—Wallibai vs Ramabai—Thakurdas D C and H.
694-99—Little and Co—Essa Jacob Hajee Jamal vs The Municipal Commissioner and another—Crawford B and Co.
483-96—Mathabhai J M—Lukhmidas Harriwalabdas vs Sakinaboo and others—Nanu and H.
690 99—Thakurdas D and Co—Abdulla Hajee Dawood and others vs Goolam Ali Mahomed Lujam—R P Bharucha.
195-99—Crawford B and Co—Goolam Hoosein Allibhoy vs Farbwerke Vorm Lucius and others—Craigie L and O and Inperson.
603-99—Jehangir and S—Cursetjee Jeewanjee Readymoney vs Aimai and others—Payne G and S and A H and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)
Summary suit to be heard in Chambers.

586-99—Ardesir H D and Co—Kharsedjee Ardesir Wadia vs Rustomjee Ardesir Poonkhanawalla.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

32-99—Payne G S and M—Eduljee Sorabjee Daver and another vs Dhunjisha Nowrojee Captain and others—K D Shroff and Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
5-1900—Payne G and S—Morarjee Dharamsey vs Gokuldas Bhawoo and another—Wadia and G—Part heard.

Long Causes.

487-99—Ardeshir H and D—Gopiram Shankerdas and others vs Jungaldas Cuinaman and others—Bhaishunker and K—Part heard.
78-99—Framjee and D—Hajee Gulam Mahomed Azam vs Captain T Turner and others—Crawford B and Co
638—Crawford B and Co—Adolph G Christiansen vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Little and Co.
515-99—H M and M—Vulubhdas Gordhandas vs Dwarkadas Dharamsi and another—Craigie L and O and Bhaishunker and K.
600-99—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Sooraj vs Bapalal Manilal Maz and Co.
28-99—Pestonjee R and K—Byramjee Hormusjee Shroff vs Hirabai and others—Edgelow G and W and K J Mantri.
127-99—Hiralal M and M—Hajee Kaderdina vs Hajee Saboo Sidick and another—E G and W and T D C and H
611-99—Ardesir H and D—Fatmi Babibi vs Doctor Goolam Sirwar—Smetham B and N. For postponement.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)
For Consent Decree.

442-99—Ardesir H and D—Khajinabai and others vs Pirbhoy Khakibhoy and others—Dephtary and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal,
Short Causes.

320-99—Bicknell M and M—Motilal Sadaram and another vs Mathuradas Bhuildan and others.
480-99—Hiralal M and M—Govindas Mathuradas vt Mahomedally Goolamhoosein—Bicknell M and M.
666 90—Edgelow G and W—Bai Aimai vs Girdharidas Ganshamdas.
706-99—Edgelow G and W—Kursedjee Edaljee Sajanpurwalla vs Dinshaw Eduljee Sajanpurwalla and others.
719-99—Massuklal D and J—Dinibai widow and others vs Dayaram Jagjiwan—Crawford B and Co.
786-99—Captain and V—Gopaldas Gordhandas vs Aruchshaw Dhunjishaw and others—Framjee and D.
799-99—In porson—Bhanabhoy Bhudrojee and others vs Lukmidas Hunsraj
8-1 00—Maganlal and J—Laljee Morarjee and others vs Vissondas Futechand and others.
20-1900—Wadia and G—Amthalal Ghellabhai and another vs Kilachand Oomedchand—Matubhai and J.
21-1900—Bhaishanker and K—Kessowjee Jeevraj vs Nensey Waljee and another.
49-1900—Shamrao and M—Jehangir Bezonjee and another vs Deccan Banking and Agency Corporation, Ld.
67-1900—Framjee and G—Gabrul Senadjean vs Nasserwanjee Ardaseer Hormusjee—Wadia and G.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

76-99—In person—Hurrishunker Gokulchund vs Panala Gokulchund.
1-1900—In person—Bai Matubai vs Purshotam Jairam—Pestonjee R and K.

Long Causes.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.
52-2371-99—Smetham B and N—Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani vs Jairam Jagmal—Payne G S and M.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. Naro Raghunath Babre Deshmookh, of Chinchnee-Tarapoor, has been appointed a Third Class Honorary Magistrate at Dhanoo, in the Thana District. Mr. Balvant Chimaji Kohajkar, Head Clerk to the Collector of Thana, has been appointed Mamlatdar of Dhanoo, vice Rao Sahib Sakarlal Chandoolal Desai, B.A., transferred to Mandvi in Surat on Saturday last.

Among the buildings, which were burnt down on Thursday night, at Thana, the houses belonging to Shets Ambaidas Bhagwandas and Goolabdas Nanabhai are said to have been ensured for Rs. 10,000 each with one of the fire insurance companies, the secretary of which was here, and made enquiries regarding the cause of the outbreak.

It is stated that property, worth Rs. 50,000, belonging to Mr. Permanand Ramkrishna, a Municipal Councillor of the Thana Municipality, was destroyed by the fire.

Sepoy Jhande Khan, belonging to H. M.'s 2nd Regiment Bombay N. I., Policeman Parashram Govind, and Hari Babaji, an employe of the Thana Municipality, received slight injuries, while engaged in extinguishing the fire on Thursday.

The Chandraseniya Kayasth Parbhoo's Education Society of Baroda have awarded a scholarship of Rs. 13 per mensem available for (1900) one year only to Mr. Laxuman Govind Tipnis, an inhabitant of Kalyan in this district, to continue his progress in the Bhownagar College for the Intermediate Class Examination.

In the Thana District the labouring classes in general find sufficient employment, but the poorer villagers in some places are beginning to feel the pinch and test works will soon be wanted in Wada and Shapoor Talukas, besides Dhanoo, Oomargaum, where they are now in progress. Some immigrants have come into Wada, Mokhada and Shapoor from above the Ghats. Immigrants from Kathiawar and Gujrat in small numbers continue to pass through this district on their way to Bombay.

It is stated that 1,696 bales of compressed grass, weighing 242,924lbs, were dispatched to the famine affected districts in the Northern Gujrat by Mr. W. F. Fisher, I. F. S., Superintendent, Famine Grass Operations, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, North Section in the Thana District, during the preceding week.

Subedar and Hospital Assistant Shaik Dadu Mian, S. M. S. of the Marine Battalion, has been attached to the detachment of H. M.'s 2nd Regiment Bombay Grenadiers at Thana in place of Subedar and Hospital Assistant Benjamin Ezakeil, S. M. S., who was transferred to the Military Native General Hospital, Aden.

Four births (three males and one female) and twenty-eight deaths, (including five deaths from small-pox) were registered at Thana and the town was free from plague during the past week. The thermometer readings ranged from 65 to 90 degrees in the shade at Thana yesterday.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 19TH OF FEBRUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·100	Calm	2	72·1	43·2	76	..	0·61	−1·62
Sirsa	30·043	N	3	74·7	47·1	61	..	0·09	−1·29
Delhi	30·038	NNW	4	73·2	54·1	53	...	0·84	−1·17
Agra	30·053	NW	4	76·0	52·9	55	...	0·56	−0·35
Cawnpore	30·016	WNW	5	78·2	56·0	60	...	1·64	...
Allahabad	29·983	WNW	7	82·2	53·9	71	...	4·99	+3·44
Jhansi	30·015	Calm	2	82·2	58·1	48	...	1·01	+0·02
Jacobabad	30·051	E	3	82·5	54·6	45	...	0·04	−0·73
Karachi	30·045	Calm	5	84·4	57·2	90	...	0·18	−1·03
Jeypore	30·110	Calm	1	77·7	49·5	51	...	0·06	−1·01
Ajmere	30·129	Calm	2	75·4	57·2	56	...	0·12	−0·87
Deesa	30·061	ENE	10	85·1	53·0	25	...	0·00	−0·46
Ahmedabad	30·052	N	4	89·2	62·6	28	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·064	N	4	85·3	59·9	86	...	0·01	−0·30
Jamnagar	30·046	W	10	84·0	54·3	66	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	30·055	Calm	4	85·9	54·0	20	...	0·00	−0·52
Bhownagar Para	30·017	NW	6	81·0	52·7	28	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·992	NW	6	79·0	57·3	5	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	30·107	NE	7	78·5	55·6	75	...	0·01	−0·84
Indore	30·079	NE	2	81·3	52·1	40	...	0·00	−0·38
Saugor	30·071	ENE	1	80·2	55·1	36	...	0·42	−1·61
Jubbulpore	30·048	S	2	82·9	51·9	50	...	2·31	+0·45
Hoshangabad	30·098	NE	1	95·7	58·3	62	...	0·36	−1·24
Khandwa	30·083	N	5	87·7	55·1	35	...	0·26	−0·97
Raipur	29·993	NNE	5	90·3	63·2	4	...	0·56	−0·70
Nagpur	30·019	N	5	97·2	60·7	30	...	0·00	−2·25
Amraoti	30·023	ENE	8	90·2	63·8	39	...	0·04	−1·31
Akola	30·041	Calm	5	90·9	54·1	30	...	0·03	−2·18
Surat	29·984	SE	0	89·1	58·0	69	...	0·00	−0·24
Malegaon	30·025	W	8	88·9	55·0	31	...	0·01	−1·18
Bombay	29·987	N	8	81·1	67·1	80	...	0·06	...
Poona	30·035	WNW	8	91·5	53·4	51	...	0·00	−1·67
Ahmednagar	30·022	N	8	89·4	54·5	53	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	30·019	NE	6	89·8	59·2	29	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·990	E	7	95·7	62·1	35	...	0·00	−1·78
Ratnagiri	29·954	NNE	6	82·2	65·9	53	...	0·00	−0·81
Belgaum	29·943	NNW	11	89·3	60·9	3	...	0·00	−2·30
Goa	29·967	N	12	83·9	70·4	76	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·967	E	5	83·2	66·5	84	...	0·08	−2·74
Mangalore	29·951	Calm	3	84·8	71·9	78	...	0·13	−3·63
Calicut	29·947	N	9	87·2	74·5	73	...	0·11	−6·46
Cochin	29·921	...	...	93·9	78·0	73	...	3·30	−6·16
Bangalore	29·914	SSW	5	89·8	66·3	67	...	0·27	−4·06
Secunderabad	29·948	W	4	94·1	67·5	80	...	0·00	−2·14
Masulipatam	29·948	SSE	5	88·0	68·7	78	...	0·00	−8·40
Bellary	29·930	NW	6	97·2	74·2	31	...	0·18	−2·27
Cuddapah	29·919	SE	L	102·2	75·8	65	...	0·45	−5·45
Madras	29·948	S	5	86·5	69·5	82	...	2·12	−17·53
Coimbatore	29·953	E	1	94·9	69·6	88	...	6·10	×0·84
Trichinopoly	29·937	Calm	2	97·1	74·4	7	...	1·96	−7·05
Negapatam	29·930	Calm	10	88·0	71·9	78	...	12·38	−17·92
Colombo	29·912	ESE	5	92·5	75·5	81	...	16·78	−7·58
Aden	29·962	E	12	8·3	75·4	76	...	0·19	−0·86

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased everywhere, the rise being brisk to rapid in all districts lying to the north of latitude 20°. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light.

The temperature variations are moderate. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Cuddapah and the lowest 43° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are generally clear in all districts.

There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations.

The weather is generally fine and settled all over the country.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, FEB. 19.

Monday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has been steady, or has fallen slightly in Assam and East Bengal and has risen from briskly to rapidly over the remainder of Northern India and the north of the Peninsula. It has risen from slightly to briskly in Burma and slightly in south of the Peninsula. The depression in Chota Nagpur and adjacent districts yesterday has practically filled up only a shallow, the residual depression being shown in South-east Bengal, where pressure is in slight to moderate defect. Showers have been received in Bengal and Assam, the largest amounts reported, being one and a half inches at Dinagpur and three-quarters of an inch in Narayanganj. The mean temperature is slightly below the normal in Gujarat and normal in Assam, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, west and Madras coasts, and Bombay Deccan. It is six degrees in excess in Orissa and four degrees in Chota Nagpur, Mysore, Madras, the Deccan and South India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 18th February, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches	29·915
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	74·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·6
Dew Point	65·7
Relative humidity of Air	·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	81·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·3
General Directions of wind*	NNE, ENE, WNW, NW,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	218

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 of all Tobacconists

BOMBAY RACES.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING, SATURDAY NEXT.
First Entries closed at 7 p.m. on Monday.

The Leap Year Stakes—Distance R C and distance over 7 flights.

Mr Baldrey's b aus g Bosun by Nautilus—Grace, 6 years
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b aus g Gundy, by Lennox—Sorrow, 5 years
Mr Lyndon's ch aus g Medowra by Codland—Avon
Mr G Hunter's br aus g Nell-Gow, aged
Mr G Hunter's b aus m Milchester, 6 years
Mr R J Hunter's b aus g Inspector, aged
Messrs Cavanagh and Martin's br aus m Wellaregang, 6 years

The Sandown Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Frankland's b aus m Poissard, 6 years
Mr S C P's b aus g Planet
Mr S A W's b aus g Truffle
Aga S Shah's b aus g Burleigh

The St. Leger Stakes—Distance 1 1-4 miles.

Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 13 3 3-4, 6 years
Mr S C P's g a h Shanavaz
Mr S A W's ch a h Sunjer
Mr Lyndon's b a h Valma, aged
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy, aged
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji ch a h Alert, 5 years
Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji b a h Baltic, aged
H H Aga Khan's g a h Meheraj
H H Aga Khan's b a h Yildiz

The February Stakes—Distance 1 mile

Mr Ali Bin Talib's c a h Hakum, 13 3 3-4
Mr Ali Bin Talib's c a h Brilliant, 12 3
Mr S A W's ch a h Jehangir, 13 3 1-4
Mr Ali Bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte, 13 2 2-4
Mr A R Amer's ch a h Defender, 13 3 1-4
Mr A M Busharis g a h Liverpool, 13 3
Mr A W Khashram's g a h Pilot, 14 0
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's c a h Muswood, 13 3 3-4
Aga S Shahs g a h Greyleg, 13 2

The Spring Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs

Mr Syed Rashid's g a h Vaher Mahomed 13 2 2-4
Mr Fischer's ch a h Governor, 13 2 3-4
Mr S C P's ch a h Panala, 13 2 3-4
Mr S C P's g a h Hawk, 13 2
Major A E J Croly's g a g Electric 13 3
Mr Farmers ch c b m Quality, (by wire) 13 3
Mr S A W's c a h Rejected, 13 3
Mr Ali Bin Amer's g a h Bonaparte 13 2 3-4
Mr Lyndon's b a h Squire 13-3
Mr Hyde's c a h London 13 2
Mr Cassum Abdool Rehman's b a h Magistrate, 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 13 3
Mr A R Amer's b a h Sweet William, 13 2
Aga S Shah's g a h Greyleg, 13 2
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 13 2

The Pony Plate—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Farmer's ch aus m Fucker, 13 2
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus m Barbarra, 13 3 1-4
Mr Milward's b aus m Nydia, 13 2 1 2

Novice Stakes—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr Mohsin Abdool Aziz's ch a h Risk, 13 2 1-2
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Telegraph, 13 3
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's ch a h Abdool Karrim, 13 2
Mr A M Shamlan's b a h Chancellor, 13 2 3-4
Mr A A Dabaish's g a h Gold Mohur, 13 2
Mr Courage's b a h Bedouin Chief, 13 2 1-2
Mr Baldrey's b a h Brigand, 13 3
Mr Salih Tockmachie's b a h Commander, 13 3
Mr Rienzi's b a h Recovery, 13 2 1-2 by wire
Mr S A W's ch a h The King 13 2
Mr H Vishram's b a h Simla 13 1 3-4
Mr Jackson's b a h Marvellous 13 2 1-2
Mr C Boileau's b a h Khan Bahadur 13 1 1-2

Second Entries close at 7 p.m. to-day.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 19th February, 1900.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s St Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain R Ramsay, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Madeline, 1,862 tons, Captain C Rasmussen, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Henzada, 1,341 tons, Captain S Harley, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening, from Calcutta (14th Jan) via coast ports, brought a general cargo.

THE s s Benlomond, 1,752 tons, Captain C McIntosh, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe, (17th January,) with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner, Morrison and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,332 tons, Captain R Jones, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool (20th January,) brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Mexican Prince, 1,953 tons, Captain W Penrice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, (23rd January,) with a cargo of 1,900 tons of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ewart, Latham and Co.

THE s s Terrier, 1,008 tons, Captain G Kampjard, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Bangkok (24th January,) via Singapore, brought a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

THE s s Deepdale, 1,650 tons, Captain E Peck, which arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Middlesbrough (23rd Dec) via London and Karachi, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 19.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Eclipse		P W Bush			Flag Ship
H M S Lapwing		Lambert			Royal Navy
H M S Melpomene		Denison	Dry Dock		Royal Navy
Gulf of Trinidad	1194	Duncanson			B & P S N Co
Dalhousie		Warden	Wet Basin		R I M S
Bhundara	2215	Stunt			M M & Co
Shannon	2380	Cheilew			P & O Co
Onda	3410	Sheldrick			M M & Co
Arion	1823	Clough			A Montochoff
Massilia	2008	Gadd	China		P & O Co
Juba	134	Wilson			M M & Co
Nizam	2011	Elliott			T M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Fox			P & O Co
Kola	497	Robertson			M M & Co
M Prince	1953	Penrice			M M & Co
Benlomond	1752	MacIntosh			M M & Co
Henzada	1341	Harley			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Kampjard			R S & Co
Craydon	2458	Butler			Bombay Co
Pemba	986	Martyr			M M & Co
St Ninien	1938	Ramsay			M M & Co
White Cross	1944	Taylor			P & O Co
Apolio	2424	Pickthorn			M M & Co
Unity	930	Hansen			Bombay Co
Sirsa	1675	Kendall			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 19.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
A	Madeline	1852	Rasmussen		19-2	C Eduljee
F	Sultan	1781	Bohnsack	Hamburg	22-2	F Heyer
H	Diciembre	1039	Gomesa			J M & Co
L	Sabermati	624	Fukeer	Mangalore	20-2	Shprd & Co
N	Deepdale	7639	Peck	Calcutta	24-2	W&A G & Co
P	Deciembre	2019	Gomeza	Dunkirk		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agents.
Mahanadi	547	Budroo	Karachi	17-2	Shepd & Co
Kaveri	553	Ahmed	Bhownager	17-2	Do
Ponani	552	Fukeer	Bhownager	20-2	Do
Premier	51	Ebrahim			Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	D Balduino	3041	Montano	Genoa	1-3	F Baldovino
2	Istrer	2977	Mackay	Marseilles	24-2	K N & Co
6	Valletta	2948	Tillard	China		P & O Co
7	Assyria	969	MacLean	Zanzibar	3-3	M M & Co
9	J H Barry	2001	Griffiths	Dunkirk	24-2	T M & Co
10	Eden Hall	2373	Jones	Karachi	24-2	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	London	24-2	P & O Co
14	Dwarka	760	Livingstone	Karachi	24-2	M M & Co
15	Urano	1632	Berberovich	China	23-2	A L S N Co
16	Bisagno	1509	Dantes	Hongkong	24-2	F Baldovino

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Indravati	1053 tons gross	Shepd & Co
Godaveri	182 do	do

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
19	Benlomond s	McKintosh	Kobe, Jan 17
	Mexican Princes	Penrice	Batoum, Jan 23

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Madeline, Rasmussen, for Kobe.
" St Ninian, Ramsay, for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Benlomond, for Antwerp and London.
" Eden Hall, for Marseilles, Liverpool and Karahi.
" Nizam, for Calcutta and Rangoon.
" Henzada, for Calcutta and Coast ports.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 21st instant, on the open space of ground in front of the Head-quarters.

2. There will be no Commanding Officers Parade on Saturday next the 24th instant.

3. The Battalion will Parade on Tuesday next the 27th instant (Bank Holiday) for a Field Day, Time and place to be notified hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

1. There will be 10-inch R M L Gun drill at Town Hall Compound and at Nesbit Road Head quarters, to-day (Tuesday) and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.

2. There will be no class firing at Coorla this week, the Range having been placed at the disposal of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle and Light Horse Rifle Association.

3. A class for Range finding will meet at the Arsenal Gate Town Hall Compound on Tuesday and at the Bhandarwada Reservoir on Thursday at 7 a.m. sharp.

4. The proficiency class will meet at the Club on Tuesday at 6-30 p.m., and at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters on Thursday, at 9 p.m.

5. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club Apollo Bunder, on Saturday next the 24th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba North Fort, Colaba, for practice with the 10 inch R. M. L. Guns.

Dress:—Drill order, without Arms, putties to be worn.

Members who cannot parade at the Club are requested to proceed direct to Colaba, and will form 2nd relief on the guns

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOKS for THEIR EXCELLENCIES the GOVERNOR and LADY NORTHCOTE will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m., and 6 p.m., from 19th instant.

By Order,
J. G. GREIG, Lieutenant,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Malabar Point, 18th February, 1900.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereby NOTIFIED that THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY NORTHCOTE will hold a RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, at 9-30 p.m., on FRIDAY, 23rd February, 1900.

All Civil, and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levee are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Reception are requested to bring with them a card with their names very legibly written upon it, to be given to the Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor at the time of presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in full Dress.

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

Officers and Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at His Excellency the Governor's Levee are, together with the Ladies of their families, accompanying them, entitled to it on this occasion. But, in order to make certain of securing the privilege, they are requested to be at Government House not later than 9-15 p. m.

By Order,
RICHARD OWEN, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary, to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 19th February, 1900.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TUESDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1900.

CANDIDATES FOR DEGREES are requested to be in the University Library at 4-30 P.M., precisely to robe and have their places assigned them.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C. M,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 20th February, 1900.

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF
SILVER GILT WATCHES.

WE have an Excellent Collection of key wind Silver Gilt WATCHES, the lever movements of which are really FIRST CLASS, and in the ordinary way, quality for quality should sell for Rs. 50 each; but as preference is now given to Stem-wind Watches, we offer these excellent time-keepers to those who do not consider a key-wind watch inconvenient at the bargain and Clearance Price of

Rs. 25.

Complete in case with spare glass, mainspring and a guarantee for 2 years.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WARDEN & CO.,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE,
BASEL MISSION MANGALORE ROOF TILES,
"MINTON" PAVEMENT, DADO AND ORNAMENTAL TILES,
WHITE GLAZED TILES,
NINE ELMS PORTLAND CEMENT.
MARBLE PAVEMENT TILES AND SLABS.
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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
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BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CABLE
FROM
CHUBB'S AUSTRALIAN COMPANY LIMITED.
SYDNEY,
Dated, December 7th, 1899.
GREAT FIRE
at
WYALONG CHUBB'S SAFE
preserved its contents.
CHUBB'S SAFES, BOXES AND LOCKS.
APPLY TO
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 19.

EXCHANGE.—The market is quiet with very little doing, and ready rates are unchanged from Saturday as under:—

T. T.	1-4 3-32
D. D.	1-8
3 Months' Credits	1-3 11-32
3 Months' Francs	172 1 4
30 days on Hongkong	142 3-4
Shanghai	194
Japan	148

In sterling T T was given upto 15th May at 1s. 4 1-32d. and to 15th June at 1s. 4d. A few ready bills were sold at 1-4 11-32.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 7-16 for ready, and 1-16th higher for 1st March, improving during the day to Rs. 95 5-8 and Rs. 95 11-16 respectively, in consequence of the more favourable news received from South Africa. At the close the market was steady with buyers.

MONEY.—Is easier, with the Bank of Bombay cash balance up 17 lacs as per statement appended, which shows the following changes since last Monday:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 2,26,227
,, ,, Branches	Dec.	,, 95,182
Other ,,	Inc.	,, 10,06,065
Government Securities	Inc.	,, 640
Other authorised ,,	Dec.	,, 34,300
Loans	Dec.	,, 12,87,387
Bills Discounted and purchased	Inc.	,, 3,74,872
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	,, 1,13,283
Cash	Inc.	,, 17,10,103

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	1225xd.
David S. & W. Coy.	315
Queen	520
Ripon	665
Tapti-Valley Railway Coy.	480
Marcks & Co., Ld.	158

WHEAT is steadier without business.

SEEDS.—Linseed Rs. 9 per cwt. has been paid for ready lots.

RAPE—

Yellow Guzerat	Rs. 7-0	per cwt.
Cawnpore	,, 6-11	,,
Brown Cawnpore	,, 6-8	,,
Brown Delhi	,, 6-10	,,

CASTOR—Market rate Rs. 39 per candy; for April-May 40-8 per candy.

GINGELLY—Red Rs. 43-12 has been paid for ready lots with supplies daily decreasing. All markets are firm.

FREIGHT.—There is an easier feeling over the market with however very little business doing.—19s. has been paid for Hamburg, April loading, and 18s, 6d. for London, March, 250 tons in each case.

The s. s. Istra has filled up with seeds for Marseilles at 18s. 9d.

COALS.—The market is very steady but little doing. A sale of 250 tons Deshargur is reported at Rs. 15-8-0.

COTTON.—The market opened strong with a considerable advance in rates for "Suttas," chiefly Bengals, and as the day advanced so did rates, until a further rise of Rs. 3 was established. Ready Cotton, in sympathy with above was much firmer, the principal buyers being speculators in the hope of realising higher prices later on. For export and local consumption there is very little doing.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Week's Receipts	191,000	69,000	187,000
,, Exports to U. Kingdom	56,000	69,000	57,000
,, ,, to Continent	54,000	53,000	104,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,125,000	7,053,000	7,115,000
,, ,, to U. K.	1,339,000	2,473,000	2,446,000
,, ,, to Continent	2,184,000	2,705,000	2,658,000
,, Stock in the Ports	1,010,000	841,000	1,238,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 9th instant, affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1900.	1899.	1898.
Total visible supply of all kinds	3,690,000	4,992,330	4,604,610
,, ,, ,, of Surats	48,000	164,390	75,830

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	645,000	1,783,500	1,168,340
,, London	4,000	5,000	3,000
American Afloat	160,000	227,300	247,200
East Indian ,,		4,000	1,000
Total	809,000	2,019,800	1,419,540
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 3-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 11-32d.
,, Good Bhownugger	4 7-32d.	2 15-16d.	2 7-8d
Difference	28-32d.	19-32d.	15-32d

Receipts of cotton into Bombay on Saturday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandeish	932
Barsee & Nugur	649
Berar	772
Total Oomras	2,353
Dhollera	61
Broach	170
Compta & Dharwar	430
Westerns	50
Bengals	958
Total	4,022

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay on Saturday:—

Wheat	816	cwts
Linseed	1,775	,,
Rapeseed	674	,,
Gingellyseed	15,650	,,
Poppysee	30	,,
Groundnuts	850	,,
Castorseed	2,141	,,
Rice	136,434	,,

BANK OF BOMBAY

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 17th February, as compared with the statement of 10th February, 1900:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 10. Rs.	Feb. 17. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	......	—
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,07,822	49,81,595
Do. do. at Branches	30,77,548	29,82,336
Other Deposits	369,67,595	379,73,660
Post Bills	5,861	5,552
Credits, undrawn	11,87,505	14,42,093
Rs.	634,46,331	643,85,266
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	78,82,985	78,83,626
Other authorised Securities	25,29,805	24,95,505
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	79,51,107	80,12,842
Loans do. do. do.	198,01,585	185,14,198
Bills Discounted and purchased	118,82,935	122,57,807
Dead Stock	4,23,976	4,23,976
Stamps and Stationery	26,649	26,638
Bullion	—	—
Balances with other Banks	1,72,616	2,85,899
Cash	127,74,672	144,84,775
Rs.	634,46,331	643,85,266

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 13th February, as compared with the statement of 6th February:—

	February 6.			February 13.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A	P
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,51,88,716	8	7	1,46,87,465	6	8
Other Deposits, &c.	5,82,41,906	2	5	6,06,66,591	8	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	2,21,734	8	10	2,93,297	10	0
Sundries	13,94,932	14	8	14,18,647	0	2
	10,48,97,290	2	6	10,69,21,001	9	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	42,05,035	0	0	42,89,567	0	0
Other authorised Investmts.	71,85,004	0	0	71,70,674	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,30,43,522	3	5	2,52,64,824	15	9
Accounts of Credit do.	2,23,73,374	10	3	2,16,77,063	5	5
Bills discounted, &c.	1,07,11,656	10	8	1,03,34,778	1	3
Balances with other Banks.	13,06,640	14	2	11,94,675	10	4
Bullion	4,747	1	3	4,781	8	3
Dead Stock	13,80,801	1	10	13,80,254	2	5
Stamps	8,781	14	5	9,313	0	5
Sundries	9,57,171	2	4	9,42,490	7	6
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,16,94,943	15	1	1,41,69,802	8	11
Do. at Branches	2,20,25,568	9	1	1,98,82,698	5	3
Rs.	10,48,97,290	2	6	10,69,21,001	9	6

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 7-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	64 1-16
Bar Silver	27 1-2

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.

Names Registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Offices, 18, Esplanade Road.

By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SILVA—JACINTO—February 12, at the Church of N S de Egypto, at Callina, Salsette, John Mathew de Silva, with Miss Mary Thomezina Jacinto.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

MCARTHUR—KELLNER—February 13, at Christ Church Lucknow, James Ewart, youngest son of Dugal McArthur Esq. of Loch Goil, Argyllshire, to Beryl (Baby), youngest daughter of the late Edwin Welsh Kellner, Esq. C I E.

MULLIGAN—POPE—February 14, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev S L G Sandberg, B A, Thomas S Mulligan, of Endogran Tea Co, Cachar, to Edith Vera Loftus, third daughter of George Baird, St Petersburg, Russia.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

∴ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1900.

LORD Rosebery is of course fully entitled to argue that the military proposals of the Government are inadequate to the situation, especially if in the "situation" he includes the possibilities of European complications in the immediate future. But when a statesman who has been Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, proclaims on the house-tops that if Great Britain loses South Africa the Empire would break away we are entitled to ask why the loss of the territory in question is regarded as possible, not to say imminent, and how such a catastrophe, if it were to occur, would involve the breaking up of the Empire. While his Lordship was indulging in those pessimistic utterances Lord Roberts' combinations were dissipating into thin air whatever danger—not to the Empire, but to Kimberley—threatened from the presence of 10,000 Boers at Magersfontein. Now that frontal attacks have given place to somewhat better strategy there is every prospect of the war being brought to an early and successful conclusion. General Joubert's position, strong as Gibraltar, as Sir Redvers Buller found it when he endeavoured to take it by storm, will be as untenable as that of Cronje confronting Lord Methuen, when his flank was turned and his rear threatened by Lord Roberts. It would have been surprising, if Lord Roberts had asked for more troops, with some two hundred thousand at hand to surround and starve out an enemy, scarcely a third of that numerical strength, who can not fight in the open. Under such circumstances it is simply absurd to speak of the loss of South Africa as if it were within measurable distance. Had the fortune of war declared against us why should the loss of a remote and quite isolated dependency cause Canada, Australia or New Zealand to break away? What would they gain by such a suicidal course?

Without the protection of the British fleet and British influence they would one and all be annexed by some Power in quest of colonies and close markets. The new military proposals are not inadequate for their present task; though it must at once be admitted that they do not place Great Britain on a par with the armed nations of the Continent. But as Lord Lansdowne has stated, the only alternative to the Government proposals is some form of conscription. Compulsory military service is not required for a war with two States the total population of which does not exceed 200,000 souls. It would be quite another matter if we should have to face a combination of the European Powers, or even the independent action of Russia on our Indian frontier. It is certainly disquieting to find the cool-headed and prudent Lord Kimberley sharing the view of Lord Rosebery regarding the danger of the situation. He made it clear that in speaking thus he had in his mind a danger which might easily become far more serious than any that may overtake our arms south of the Zambesi. He referred to the question of the security of the Indian frontier as pressing, and spoke of the consequences that would attend the death of the Amir, laying stress on the activity of Russia on the Afghan frontier. It is now generally admitted that the Russians are strengthening their forces in Transcaspia, and are assuming a threatening attitude in the direction of Herat. It may be doubted whether Lord Kimberley who has been Secretary of State for India, would concur with Lord George Hamilton in the view that the successes of the Boers in resisting frontal attacks prove the defensibility of the Indian frontier, and that the bigger the hostile army the larger would be its graveyard. These soothing words were belied at the very moment of their utterance by the success of Lord Roberts.

The Chancellor Oxenstiern might find further justification for his favorite aphorism as to the wisdom of the statesmen who govern the world, in the fact that at the very time when British troops were asserting their decisive strength Mr. Balfour stated that the Government would hold itself free to reconsider their decision not to employ Indian troops in South Africa if the Boers enlist Kafirs. Mr. Chamberlain, on the same evening, announced that the Government has decided that, if British territory inhabited by Zulus be invaded, the natives will be encouraged and assisted in every way to defend themselves. That, of course, means that the Zulus will be put in the field against the enemy, for, as a matter of fact, for months past British Zululand has been invaded and commandeered. It is devoutly to be hoped that the continued success of Lord Roberts' masterly combinations will avert the double misfortune of the interposition of armed Zulus and Kaffirs in a quarrel between two white races, and the further weakening of the military forces in India. The despatch of an Indian contingent to South Africa in disregard of the assurance that the war would be fought out between Briton and Boer, and that no Indian troops would be employed, would not only embitter the struggle, but would be regarded on the Continent as a challenge, which at the present time might precipitate very unwelcome complications.

THE "National Review," in its chronicle of current events, reminds its readers that during Lord Salisbury's present tenure of the Foreign Office, two attempts have been made to organise a European concert against England. Both of them have been foiled, not by Germany, which Mr. Chamberlain regards as the ally of Great Britain, but by France. The initiative in the first instance was taken by the German Emperor, who, after sending his famous telegram to President Kruger, sounded the Russian and French Governments with a view to a hostile note being addressed to Great Britain. Russia was favourable to the suggestion, but made her action contingent on the co-operation of France. Fortunately M. Hanotaux was not at that time Foreign Minister, and M. Brisson's Radical Cabinet replied that France had no interests in South Africa. The next attempt was made by Count Muravieff, who went to Paris to suggest a combination of the three military Powers to deal with the Transvaal question as a matter of European concern. M. Delcasse, aware of the unpreparedness of the French Navy, and having the success of the French Exhibition in view, did not approve of the plan, and Count Muravieff did not make a formal proposal to Germany. Here we have proof that Russia is as ready as she was five years ago to take part in a European coalition against England. She is ready to take this course from motives of policy, in furtherance of her interests in South-Eastern Europe and in the Far East. Germany is moved not only by political influences, but by an antipathy born of active rivalry in many fields. The semi-official "Cologne Gazette" claims the credit of having been the first to arouse German feeling against England, some twenty years ago, and with amazing candour gives its reasons for taking that course:—"A sentimental enthusiasm for the sea-girt land of freedom, and a hatred of reactionary Russia, were then the prevalent feelings among the educated classes of Germany. At that time, when the life of the first Emperor was drawing to a close, there were only a few German politicians who called attention to the obvious consideration that this state of feeling might easily have quite disastrous consequences under a weaker conduct of Imperial affairs, exposed to English influences." In other words, the accession of the Emperor Frederick would establish intimate relations with England, to the detriment of that with Russia:—"At that time it was a national duty to create an anti-English feeling strong enough to sway the balance against the dangers of a hazy policy, guided by popular feeling." The necessity for this crusade no longer exists, for a good understanding between Russia and Germany has relieved the pressure on the German frontier and enabled Russia to give undisturbed attention to her work as a pioneer of civilisation in Asia:—"Germany now occupies a position of perfect neutrality towards the opposition between England and Russia, which is the dominant factor in Asiatic questions. It is Russia's business to consider whether and in what manner she will take advantage of England's embarrassments." Germany will not take upon her shoulders the main share of the burden of opposition to England, but the Anglophobe sentiment is still useful, for it helps the agitation to give the Emperor a strong navy of which he has felt the bitter need. "We have often gnashed our teeth because, whether alone or with allies, we were powerless on the ocean. While constantly adding to our armaments, we have grown out of poverty into comfort and wealth. Now that the opposition of interests on the Continent has abated, it is our business to make up for all that we were forced to neglect in the sphere of the Navy." An Old Berliner, in a letter to the *Times*, says, with a good deal of truth, that the present attitude of Germany is not merely unfriendly; we have to face an "explosion of hatred widespread, deep-seated and far-reaching." An indication of the general feeling even in the highest quarters is to be seen in the fact that the Boer National Anthem has been introduced into the programmes of German military bands. The supposed interest of Germany in the South African question is explained by Professor Delbrueck, who is often the mouthpiece of the German Government:—"The position of Paramount Power in South Africa is only the preliminary step toward the establishment of British rule from the Cape to the Nile. England insists on being the only great commercial and colonial Power in the world, and is only willing to allow other nations the favour of owning small fragments as *enclaves* wedged in helplessly between her possessions. This is what we neither can nor intend to tolerate. Once England has overcome the Boers, she will take the German possessions in Africa as her next booty. This is the reason why even the best friend of England in Germany looks upon the struggle of the Boers as though it were his own cause." According to this German, "if it were announced to-morrow that Russia, France and Germany had concluded a Continental alliance against England, this news would be welcomed everywhere by the people of those three nations." If this be the state of European feeling, Lord Rosebery may be justified in regarding the situation resulting from the present war, as very serious indeed.

A CRITIC of the war expresses a quite unfounded apprehension that horse-sausages and nourishing soup made of horse-flesh may not maintain the stamina of the heroic garrison of Ladysmith. The telegraph this morning gives an answer to that unworthy doubt:—"The garrison are fit for anything." They are spoiling for a fight. The people of Paris during the siege ate not only horses—when they were to be had—but dogs, cats, and even rats without any loss of stamina. After the Prussian siege they declared war on Versailles, and underwent a second siege more bloody and destructive than the first. That did not say much for their common-sense or patriotism; but it was evident that their stomach for fighting had not been impaired by rations of boiled or stewed horse. Ever since the excesses of 1870-71 horse-flesh has been for sale in Paris and is in much request. The hippophagi have in all ages been noted for their martial ardour and strength of arm. The Prior noted this in ringing verse:—

> Was ever Tartar fierce or cruel
> Upon the strength of water gruel?
> But what can stand his rage and force,
> When first he rides, then eats his horse!

The poet, it is true, recognised that the Englishman preferred to eat his ox—"If I read Dan Congreve right, This beef and pudding make the British fight." But when kine fail our countrymen can dine on horse after partaking of the nutritious soup of that useful animal and be fit for anything.

THERE can be little doubt of the importance of the announcement made that a detector of electric waves, two thousand times as sensitive as that used by Marconi, has been produced by Professors Fessenden and Kintner, of the Western University of Pennsylvania. The former is well known as a physicist, and although his work has hitherto been mainly of a theoretical nature, he is not likely to have made the announcement without having thoroughly satisfied himself as to its correctness. How far the discovery may go towards solving the problem of Transatlantic ærial telegraphy is a question on which it will be wise to suspend judgment till further details are forthcoming. With the Marconi system, unless some practicable method of sending the electric waves in one direction only or of tuning each receiving station to respond to a particular pitch of electric wave only is introduced, the message can be read at every station within the limiting distance. The new invention will have to contend with a further difficulty. A detector capable of being affected by the attenuated wave from a sender of the present form and size 3,000 miles away will be correspondingly sensitive to less energetic but less distant disturbing sources, and to protect it effectually from such disturbances will be no light task, but one which Professor Fessenden must be prepared to face before Transatlantic ærial telegraphy can become an accomplished fact.

So much attention has been drawn to "the gentleman in khaki ordered South," that we are apt to forget the "lot of little things" he has left behind him in India. We would remind our readers that a little tambourine is going round on behalf of the Summer House for Soldiers' Children at Mussoorie. The local Chaplain, the Rev. J. I. B. Cockin, who is honorary secretary of the institution, issues a special appeal this year, in which he recalls its history. The institution was founded in 1876 by Sir Michael E. Biddulph, who had been much impressed by the high rate of mortality among soldiers' children, and by the pallid looks and impaired vigour of the survivors. Assisted by the wife of an Indian chaplain, he procured a house at Mussoorie, and a party of little ones were each year gathered from the plains, where they might else have faded away and died, as so many had done before them. Here they were taken charge of, and carefully fed and looked after until in the late autumn, they were sent back vigorous and strong to gladden the hearts of their parents. The Home has now excellent buildings of its own, but an uncertain income from public subscription throughout India and Burma. Voluntary contributions fluctuate greatly, and whereas in some years they have been known to aggregate nine thousand rupees, they are generally but little over five thousand. The Transvaal Fund is proving a large drain on Anglo-Indian charity and the Famine Fund will call forth handsome donations. The Summer Home for Soldiers' Children does not ask for a large amount, but as Mr. Cockin reminds us, our soldiers' children need special help in this time of war.

THE P. & O Company's s.s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 9th instant, left Aden, at 8 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light, on Saturday next.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, it was resolved to sanction an expenditure of Rs. 35,000 for the suppression of the epidemic of small-pox in the city.

THE Bombay Cyclists Union Carnival is aid of the Transvaal War Fund was held last night on the Oval, when there was a large attendance, and everything went off well.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Mysore will leave Bombay for Bijapore on Thursday next by a special train.

THE export of tea from Calcutta to Great Britain during the first half of the current month was 22,000,000 lbs.

CAPTAIN ADAMSON, South Wales Borderers, has been appointed Station Staff Officer at Meerut, vice Captain Chichester, vacated.

THE "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables on February 19:—The shareholders of the Castle and Union lines have agreed to amalgamation.

THE special shipments of remounts from Australia will begin next month, the first batch of horses reaching Calcutta in April. In all 1,400 horses will arrive by the middle of June.

EXTENSIVE alterations and improvements are being effected on the Fernhill property of the Maharajah of Mysore at Ootacamund. The cost of the work is put down at Rs. 1,74,000.

A JUBBULPORE telegram says that Mr. Hughes-Hallett, District Superintendent of Police, was mauled severely by a tiger in the Nursingpore forest, and brought into Jubbulpore last Saturday evening. Much sympathy is felt for this promising young officer, a son of a former Inspector-General of Police.

AT the conclusion of the famine relief meeting, his Excellency the Viceroy announced a further subscription of Rs. 10,000 from Sir Jotendro Mohan Tagore, Rs. 5,000 from the Maharaja of Mymensingth, Rs. 2,000 from Raja Runjeet Singh. His Excellency invited all present to show their practical interest in the Famine Fund by subscribing before leaving the hall. He headed the list by subscribing Rs. 10,000 in his own name and Rs. 10,000 in the name of Lady Curzon. Sir John Woodburn gave Rs. 2,000, Sir Francis Maclean and Babu Sita Nath Roy subscribed Rs. 1,000 each.

WE have received a copy of a permanent platinotype photograph by Raja Deen Dayal of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote of Exeter, taken as at the Bunder, after they had landed and received the Municipal address, and before starting for Malabar Point. The picture is excellent, both Lord and Lady Northcote being perfect likenesses, while the attitude of the sowar waiting for orders is natural. Yesterday Messrs. Clifton & Co. issued a set of three handsome full-plate photographs, in which the portraits of the departing and incoming Governors and of the various members of their staffs come out remarkably well.

THE Rev. Harry Jones has lost his illusions about the Boers. At one time he sympathised with them, but now he writes to the Dean of Ripon in reply to an invitation to join in a response to a letter from 400 pastors of the Netherlands, to say that he sees at last that "it would have been as impossible to avert the storm as to coax the mercury up in a falling barometer." He hits off the Boers' piety rather neatly:—"They read the Bible as badly as Saul did before he became Paul, and lie like Jacob."

THE Queen will be preceded to Italy (the "Daily Graphic" states) by the Princess of Wales, Princess Victoria of Wales, and Princess Charles of Denmark, who about the middle of February will visit in the Royal Yacht *Osborne* the Southern Italian ports, and then go on to Greece to visit King George. On her return the Princess of Wales will go to Rome, and then will visit Denmark, where she will meet all the Danish family, which will unite at Copenhagen for the eighty-second birthday of King Christian.

IT is authoritatively announced that two Drawing Rooms will be held at Buckingham Palace before Easter, the dates for which will be hereafter announced.

THE Queen's apartments at the Hotel Angst, Bordighera (including the whole of the east wing) are engaged for Her Majesty from March 1 for two months. The furniture which is to go out has been removed from Windsor Castle to Buckingham Palace and will be despatched direct from London to Bordighera at the end of February, with the servants, horses, carriages, and heavy luggage. The Queen (the "World" tells us) is to arrive at Bordighera, according to present arrangements, on the evening of either Wednesday the 7th or Thursday the 8th of March.

THE approaching vacancy in the See of Liverpool has again become the subject of newspaper gossip. There can be no advantage in discussing here, remarks the "Record," the various conjectures, inferences, and statements originating in local impressions as to the name of the next Bishop. They serve, however, one useful purpose: they are an indication to the persons in authority of the interest and anxiety with which the appointment is being awaited. There is an impression abroad, which may be unfounded, that the new Bishop will be one of those clergy who describes themselves as "non-party men." As we have often pointed out, there is no hesitation shown about the appointment of resolute High Anglicans; why, then, should decided Evangelical be banned?

EVER since the meeting of the Ladies' League at Monmouth, the local journal has been deluged with letters from heated controversialists over the great donkey question. One day a correspondent or two will affirm that this elusive beast was seen at such and such a church; the next day brings the most crushing evidence that such was not the fact. Perhaps the most amusing incident in the controversy was a pathetic letter from Lady Hope, one of the speakers at the meeting referred to. There is no doubt, her ladyship wrote, that the donkey has been seen in church; but the proof is so difficult. Now her ladyship not many years ago heard the curate of St. Michael's, Brighton, affirm that he had taken part in the donkey procession at that church, a proceeding which he gravely justified in her ladyship's hearing on the ground of its instructiveness. But unfortunately the curate is dead, and with him perished the proof that Lady Hope so plaintively desiderates. We take it that the curate in question was something of a wag, and that Lady Hope took him—as the learned Alderman once put it—"seriatim."

THE late Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein (the German Empress's mother) was born in Langenburg on the 20th of July, 1835. On the 11th of September, 1856, she was married to Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. Her girlhood was largely spent in England, and in the company of her then youthful aunt, Queen Victoria. It was during her residence in England that the Emperor Napoleon III. proposed to her through the Queen, but his suit was declined. By her marriage with Duke Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess Adelaide had one son, the present Duke Ernest, and four daughters, the eldest of whom is the present Empress of Germany. The deceased Duchess was, as has been stated, a niece of Queen Victoria, being the daughter of Her Majesty's half-sister the Princess Feodora of Leiningen. It will be remembered that the Duchess of Kent's first husband was a Prince of Leiningen. Their daughter, Feodora, married the late Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, by whom she had, with other issue, the present Prince Herman of Hohenlohe-Langenburg and the deceased Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein. A brother of the late Duchess was the late Prince Victor of Hohenlohe, well-known as a Vice-Admiral in the British Navy, and father of Major Count Gleichen, of the Grenadier Guards, now serving in South Africa.

THE heliograph so successfully used for signalling during the present war is one of the most ancient message conveying instruments known, a form of it having been used in the time of Alexander, 333 B C. The modern instrument is very simple, and consists of a small mirror swung in a frame, so that it swings like a toilet glass, and placed on a tripod. A finger ring at the back of the mirror enables the operator to swing the glass up and down, catching the sun's rays and flashing them in the air. The system used is equivalent to the Morse telegraphic code, the dots and dashes being represented by long and short flashes. There is also another way of using the instrument when the mirror is set to catch the full light of the sun, and may be seen showing for immense distances, in the fashion that a window-pane will sometimes show for miles when it happens to reflect the sun directly. In this case a shutter is used, and the observer watching the mirror with a telescope is enabled to read a message which the operator sends by opening and closing the shutter. The mirrors vary in size, make, and material, some of them being of highly polished steel or silvered copper, and square, round, or oval in shape. One of the best forms is a round mirror made to magnify in the manner of a shaving glass, and it is claimed that the reflection from one of this kind in a clear atmosphere has been seen 180 miles away.

THE "Daily Chronicle" has ascertained definitely how many members of Parliament will forsake their duties at Westminster in order to take part in the war in South Africa. A great many names of members have already been published as having been accepted for service at the front. The Government Whips at the Treasury, however, have only nine names officially communicated as absentees, viz.:—Lord Stanley, Lord Valentia, Lord Edward Talbot, Sir Howard Vincent, Mr. H. McCalmont, Mr. Raymond Green, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. J. Bagot, and Lord Henry Bentinck, the two latter being in charge of hospital arrangements. Unofficially they hear of the intended departure of Mr. Bromley-Davenport and Mr. George Kemp. Others who will probably journey to South Africa either with the Volunteers or Yeomanry are Lord Folkestone, Hon. E. S. Douglas Pennan, Captain Hill, and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, while it is believed that Sir S. Scott and Mr. Arthur Stanley have already started to watch hostilities. In addition to the names already given, the following Members have all been mentioned as anxious to go out to South Africa or to take garrison duty at home with their respective regiments, namely:—Lord Cranbourne, Lord A. Compton, Sir Elliott Lees, Captain Leigh, Mr. Hermon Hodge, Captain Cecil Norton, Colonel Chaloner, Major Wyndham Quin, Mr. W. W. Carlile, Mr. R. E. Cavendish, Colonel Warde, Colonel Pilkington, Mr. Seale Hayne, Mr. George Lambert, Captain Luttrell, Captain John Sinclair, Mr. T. Hussey, Mr. Duncan Pirie, and Mr. W. Allen. It will be seen that the great majority of these Members are Unionists, and those who actually go on service will doubtless find some difficulty in finding pairs. As the notices of the meeting of Parliament have not yet been issued, the Whips have not heard from many of those who contemplate a prolonged absence from the Home.

THE Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" wrote on Jan. 24:—Up to the other day, no news had been heard of the well-known Swedish explorer, Dr. Sven Hedin, since the receipt of a letter he wrote from Kashgar, dated Sept. 4. Three more letters from him have now arrived, the latest dated Nov. 9. The first was written from Lajlik on Sept. 15; the second from Karadash on the Tarim River on Nov. 6; and the third from Jimen. It appears that Dr. Hedin left Kashgar on Sept. 5, after having obtained a supply of provisions and letters of recommendation to the head men on his line of route. Wherever the caravan arrived, notice had already been sent, and the explorer was cordially welcomed. At Lajlik a boat was purchased to take part of the expedition down the River Tarim as far as Lob Nor, a distance of 150 Swedish miles. The remainder of the expedition was ordered to push its way through the primeval forests along the western bank of the Tarim. The two parties were to meet, two months and a half later, at Airilgan. Dr. Hedin stated that, so far, the results of his journey had been perfectly successful. He intends first to thoroughly explore the Lob Nor region, when he hopes to prove that the lake formerly used to lie further north of the present position. He will then go to Tsaidam, where he expects to arrive in the summer. At Tsaidam, the porters, animals, &c. will be replaced by Mongals and yaks. The rest of the year Dr. Hedin hopes to spend in Central Thibet, taking up his winter quarters at a height of 5,000 metres above the sea level. Dr. Hedin thinks it will be of the greatest interest to observe the condition of a Thibetan winter in the mountains. In the spring of 1901 he intends to push forward to India, returning thence *via* Cashmere and the Karakorum Pass.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BULLER DRIVES THE BOERS ACROSS THE TUGELA.

H AVY FIGHTING AND CAPTURE OF STORES AND AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 19. 3-55 p.m.

Sir Redvers Buller reports that all the Boers south of the Tugela were driven across that river on Sunday.

General Hildyard captured the southern extremity of Monte Christo and the Infantry attacked both flanks of the Boer position.

The Artillery directed a heavy fire on the enemy's flank and rear, compelling them to abandon their strong positions.

The Boers were driven across the river, and several camps, a wagon load of ammunition and several wagons of stores and supplies were captured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

General Buller has occupied the Cingolo Montechris Hills which are contiguous to Hlangwaua His losses for three days are 81.

THE BOERS TREKKING FROM LADYSMITH.

Strong rumours are current that the Boers who are besieging Ladysmith are trekking rapidly.

THE 2ND WILTS TURNING UP.

A portion of the 2nd Wiltshires have arrived at Arundel, and it is believed that about 80 of them have been made prisoners.

THE CAPTURED CONVOY AT RIET RIVER.

It appears that the Boers only captured a small portion of the British convoy at Riet River.

OCCUPATION OF DORDRECHT BY THE COLONIALS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

Brabant's Colonials have entered Dordrecht, the enemy retiring.

SUCCESSFUL ADVANCE OF GENERAL BULLER.

A despatch from General Buller of to-day's date from Chieveley reports that he has driven the enemy across the Tugela from a strong position, which he attacked simultaneously in front, flank, and rear, and has taken several camps, several waggons of ammunition and stores and a few prisoners.

General Buller says the heat is intense and the ground exceedingly difficult.

The energy and dash of the troops is pleasant to see.

CRONJE'S RETREAT.

PROVISIONS BEING PUSHED UP TO KIMBERLEY.

LORD ROBERTS' PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

Cronje's army with a thousand waggons is in full retreat. The Boers are fighting a series of rearguard actions, occupying successive kopjes. It is probable that a running fight will be kept up to Bloemfontein.

Provisions are being pushed up to Kimberley by the British.

The "Daily News" states that the Boers, in making a desperate effort, escaped owing to a bend in the river.

Lord Roberts has issued a conciliatory proclamation to the Eree Staters, in which he says that Britain bears them no ill-will and is anxious to preserve them from the evils due to the wrongful action of their Government. He warns the burghers to desist from further hostility.

There was great rejoicing at Ladysmith over the relief of Kimberley. The garrison are fit for anything.

SUCCESS OF COLONIAL TROOPS.

LONDON, FEB. 18.

Reuter, wiring from Birds River, states that Brabant's force of Colonials after three days' operations and some sharp fighting have expelled the rebels from the country between Penhoek and Dordrecht, capturing their wagons and stores.

Our losses were sixteen, including two officers.

The enemy's last position to the north of Dordrecht was carried by a bayonet charge.

LATEST FROM BULLER'S FORCE.

A depatch from Chieveley, dated the 17th instant, states that the British have occupied and entrenched Hussar Hill, five miles to the north-east, and shelled the Boers on Hlangwana Hill. This has prevented the enemy from reinforcing.

Our casualties were slight.

CASUALTIES AT LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 19.

The following are the casualties reported from Ladysmith between the 15th and 17th instant :—Died of disease—1st Gloucesters, Private G. Lester ; 5th Dragoons, Private S. Smith ; 2nd Gordons, Private R. Matherson ; Ammunition Column, Gunner Walterton ; and 19th Hussars, Private E. Palmer.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The steamer Lindula embarks with the first contingent of men and horses on Thursday or Friday. The steamer Fazilka is expected here to-day. The corps, including volunteers, ambulance carts, and mules is now complete. The total number of Volunteers are 305.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH CONVOY.

An Indian "Daily News" cablegram, dated London, Feb. 18th, states that the British convoy captured while crossing the Reit River comprised of 200 wagons. Brabant's Horse was engaged all Friday near Dordrecht, ultimately capturing the Boer position at the point of bayonet.

A telegram from Lorenzo Marques from Boer sources reports that the British are attacking Vaalkrantz.

THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

SEVERE FIGHTING AT COLESBERG.

The correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires London 17th February :—The enthusiasm in London and throughout the Kingdom yesterday was unbounded, and the same was the case at Durban and Capetown General French made a triumphant entry into Kimberley, where he dined with Colonel Kekewich and staff at the Club last night.

The London post office immediately notified that it was prepared to transmit short messages and wires, and was in consequence flooded with mutual greetings.

Lord Roberts sanctions the raising of an Irish mounted Colonial squadron. He reports finding German doctors at Jacobsdal ministering to Britons and Boers equally. The mention of the brilliance of General French's achievement is accepted as a proof of Lord Roberts' readiness to recognise merit in his subordinates ; while the swift decisiveness of the affair and the promptness of the despatches since are regarded as evidences of Lord Kitcheners hand.

The City Imperial Volunteers are reported to be behaving gallantly under fire, and three have been wounded.

It appears that the captured convoy had been countermanded, but the order was not received. General Hennay, marching to Ramah onSunday, engaged 500 Boers with two guns on a kopje commanding the valley along which the convoy was bound. Hard fighting, often at 200 yards, endured till nightfall, and the action was marked by an unpleasant incident. The Boers sent an ambulance party, doubtless to reconnoitre The result was a parley, and half a company of British were despatched to a farmhouse for water, whereupon the ambulance disappeared and the enemy sallied out in force and captured an officer and ten men. The convoy proceeded at night and halted on Monday, while General French expelled the enemy from Waterfalldrift over the Riet River, which engagement exhibited splendid artillery and cavalry practice. The Boers opened accurately with 15-pounders and Vickerses, but Ridley's Mounted Infantry held them at bay and protected the convoy. General French, leaving the drifts in occupation, rapidly proceeded on his march, thus nonplussing the enemy, who later, leaving Jacobsdal, were forced to pass along an exposed ridge, offering a mark for showers of shrapnel.

Ultimately reinforcements with guns arriving from Colesberg finally captured the convoy.

The casualties throughout were surprisingly slight.

General French's removal obviously weakened the southern force at Rensburg. The retirement of the British here was attended with severe fighting. Two companies of the Wiltshires, mainly outposts, are missing. The Worcesters gallantly met an outnumbering charge of the enemy with Maxims and rifles, inflicting severe loss. A company of the New South Wales Lancers was decimated, one officer out of five returning alone. Colonel Coningham was shot through the heart.

Before the evacuation the Coleskop guns were removed and the Maxims dismantled.

General Macdonald is still at Koedoosberg.

The Boers are confident, and rely on the barbed wire on the roads to Bloemfontein, Doveton and Ladysmith.

Colonel Eager of the Irish Rifles has succumbed.

The Pinemore, Majestic, Cheshire, Victorian, Greek, Simla and Servia have sailed for the Cape with 5,700 of all arms. The Ariosto, Palamcott, City of Venice, City of Rome, Ulstermore, Saint Andrew, Gaul, and Persia have arrived at Capetown. The Nomadic, Kinfauns Castle and Braemar Castle have arrived at Durban, also several storeships.

The Governor of Ontario has welcomed the Imperial proposals to support the families and wives of soldiers.

THE FUTURE OF THE BOER REPUBLICS.

MR. LIONEL PHILLIPS'S VIEWS.

THE third number of the "Anglo-Saxon Review" contains some suggestions made by Mr. Lionel Phillips as to the future government of the Boer Republics. We make the following extract :—

THE DESIRABILITY OF ANNEXATION.

"I must assume in the first place," he writes, "that the British arms have been victorious, and that a new Government is to be established in the conquered Republics. The ultimate desire will, I know, be to allow the white population of those countries the fullest measure of liberty in their own government consistent with Imperial interests and the welfare of the huge native population which would come under their rule. Military occupation will doubtless be necessary for possibly twelve months, during which most of those who have had to leave the country owing to the war will have returned and resumed their occupations, and during which the appointment of a new set of officials will be accomplished. It is hardly likely, however, that at the end of that period the population will have become sufficiently settled and all these steps have been taken, such as the preparation of a proper census, etc., to justify the bestowal of self-government, and the administration therefore for the next two or three years will be probably best conducted by direct Imperial control. The simplest form in which this can be carried out will be uniting the Transvaal and Orange Free State into one province under a new name. This suggestion must not be taken to exclude the perhaps wiser course of governing the Transvaal and Orange Free State separately under two new names. If any reluctance to annex might have existed, it has surely been removed by the action of Presidents Kruger and Steyn, who—while the campaign is in progress—have issued proclamations annexing British territory with the sinister object of stirring up rebellion amongst the Queen's Dutch subjects. Fortunately they have not been very successful so far, but many a misguided Cape Boer may join the Republican forces believing the proclamation to shield him from the consequences. I think it would be the gravest error after past experience to re-establish any form of Republican government. There has been too much pandering to Dutch sentiment in the past at the expense of the English settlers, and this must not be repeated. The Dutch will respect a strong, firm, and just conqueror, but have contempt for any weakness which our Government might be induced to commit with the idea being generous and conciliating them. In dealing with these countries as I suggest, the Imperial Government would do well to pledge itself to grant self-government in some form at a later period under which equal rights would be accorded to Dutchmen and Englishmen.

POPULATION OF THE REPUBLICS.

"The statistics as to the population of the Transvaal prior to the war are not entirely reliable. The 'Staats Almanak' for this year gives the total white population at 288,750. It gives the number of burghers entitled to vote in the First and Second Raads as 29,279 ; and a newspaper published in London has arrived at an estimate of the total Boer population by adding one-third to this figure as representing males under sixteen years of age, making 39,038, and doubling this sum for the purpose of arriving at the total male and female population, which thus amounts to 78,076 persons. Assuming this estimate to be near the mark, there would then appear to have been that number of Boers and 210,674 Uitlanders in the Transvaal before the war. The 'Staats Almanak' gives the black population as 754,325. The population of the Orange Free State, according to Mr. F. E. Garrett, who obtained the figures in turn from the President of the United Chamber of Commerce, Mr. H. W. Jagger, comprised 78,100 Dutch, 15,600 English and other white foreigners, and 140,000 blacks. Briefly thus dealing with the Orange Free State and the Transvaal as one province, there would upon this basis of calculation be a population of 156,176 Dutch, 226,274 English and other foreign whites, and about 894,325 blacks.

LANGUAGE AND LAWS OF THE FUTURE.

"Whilst English should become the official language of the country, it would be distinctly advisable to permit the use of the Dutch language in Courts of Law and in the transaction of public business wherever expedient, as at the Cape. As time goes on and the suspicion and contempt with which the Dutch have hitherto regarded the English disappear, the intercourse between the two races will become more common and more cordial, and in consequence the Dutch will gradually voluntarily learn and use the English language. The majority in the Cape Parliament is likely to become a progressive one, waverers, who have stuck to the Bond party whilst the dream of a Republic obtained, joining the forward party. It would be advisable to appoint municipalities in the larger towns of the province as soon as practicable in whose hands the government of those towns might be vested, on the condition that all resolutions adopted should be submitted to the Government and be subject to its veto. The laws for the time being should be interfered with as little as possible, and only those repealed which are inconsistent with morality and good government. A High Court will naturally be established, and the existing provision on the Transvaal Statute Book by which its independence is curtailed, abolished. Steps should be taken to appoint a commission to fix a fair amount for the expropriation of the Netherlands Railway, and the dynamite concession, and these should be acquired.

WHAT NOT TO DO.

"Some persons appear to hold the view that England ought to take slices off the Transvaal and Orange Free State so that the boundaries might be strategically strengthened from an English point of view, and then restore independence to the Republics. I mention this because I hold the strongeste opinion that a step of this kind, which would involve as much bitterness of feeling, as far as the Boers are concerned, as if the whole of their countries were taken over, would in fact be creating an Alsace and Lorraine upon our respective boundaries, leaving the rest of the territory as a happy hunting-ground or future intriguers against British interests."

DEATH OF SISTER GERTRUDE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, FEB. 19.

Sister Gertrude of the community of St. Mary the Virgin, Wantage, who had been in India for many years and connected with the Native Mission at Panch Howds, died in the Sassoon Hospital, this morning. She had been suffering from pneumonia.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

CALCUTTA, FEB.

Commander Borwick becomes the Port Officer at Bombay, vice Commander Wilson, appointed Deputy Director, Indian Marine, Commander Gordon probably officiating until Commander Borwick joins at the end of the current month.

A PLAGUE HOSPITAL FOR THE POONA CANTONMENT.

An expenditure of Rs. 14,000 for a plague hospital of 100 beds for the Poona Cantonment has been sanctioned by Government.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Cookson, R. A., Ordnance Officer, Assistant to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Command, has been selected for continuous service in India.

Sixty Officers have been appointed to the Unattached List British Army for service in the Staff Corps ; the proportion in which they will be posted to the several commands will be presently settled.

The exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Lieutenant-Colonel O'Donnell, Commandant, 9th Gurkha Rifles and Lieutenant-Colonel Ostrehan, 39th Garwal Rifles.

THE MANSION HOUSE RELIEF FUND.

The Lord Mayor of London has announced his decision to set apart a portion of the Mansion House Relief Fund for the sufferers by the Transvaal Campaign for the relief of widows and orphans of camp followers recognising how important a share these latter bear in the campaign.

THE MISHMI EXPEDITION.

The Mishmi Expedition has returned to Sadiya on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, FEB. 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English mails of the 9th instant, left here for Bombay, at 8 a. m., to-day.

ANOTHER SOUTH AFRICAN BLUE BOOK.

SIR ALFRED MILNER AND MR. SCHREINER.

FURTHER correspondence relating to affairs in South Africa has been published in the form of a Blue-book extending over a period of ten months, namely, from March 28, 1899, to January 18 of the present year. It begins with letters relating to the shooting of the British subject named Edgar by a Boer policeman in Johannesburg on December 18, 1898, and the claim made by the wife of the unfortunate man for suitable compensation. Mrs. Edgar claimed £4,000. The Transvaal State Secretary replied refusing compensation unless a decision in a court of law should prove the Government to be in the wrong, but offering to arbitrate the whole difference with the Colonial Office.

THE "NEUTRALITY" OF CAPE COLONY.

Sir Alfred Milner discusses the action of Mr. Schreiner's Government in allowing the transmission of 500 guns and a million rounds of ammunition from Port Elizabeth to the Free State, and encloses a copy of the correspondence he has had with the Cape Premier. Sir Alfred writes to Mr. Chamberlain :—

The natural sympathy which one cannot but feel with Mr. Schreiner in his earnest desire to preserve the Colony from war cannot be allowed to obscure the import of this remarkable declaration. It would seem to be the opinion of the Prime Minister, doubtless representing in this the views of the Cabinet, that in case of the British Empire being at war—and at war with States bordering on the Colony—the Colony should take no part, and that its forces, every man of whom is enrolled in the name of and has taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, should stand "apart and aloof from the struggle." These words seem to fall little short of a declaration of independence, and amount virtually to a policy of separating the Colony, if only ("pro hac vice") from the Empire of which it forms a part.

The first and paramount consideration is the maintenance of the principle that this Colony is, in every sense, part of Her Majesty's dominions, and cannot be allowed to separate itself, or stand aloof, from any conflict in which the Empire may be engaged. No Colonial Government would, in my opinion, be faithful to its duty which sought, under such circumstances, to hamper the action of Her Majesty's Government, or to with hold from it any support which the Colony was capable of giving. On the other hand, I believe it would be good policy on the part of the Imperial Power to have every regard consistent with the maintenance of the principle just laid down, for the feelings of that large number of Cape Colonists who, unfortunately, are incapable of taking a fair view of the differences between Her Majesty's Government and the South African Republic, or of sympathising with the former in a conflict with the latter, however justified such a conflict might be.

Mr. Schreiner in his letters to Sir Alfred, states that before granting any permit in future he will acquaint his Excellency with the facts of the case, and that he desires to "respect the wishes of Her Majesty's Government."

SIR ALFRED MILNER AND MR. MOLTENO.

On November 4, Mr. Chamberlain sends Sir Alfred Milner a copy of the letter of Mr. Molteno to the "Daily Chronicle," covering a memorandum of what is alleged to have passed at his interview with Sir Alfred Milner at Government House. His Excellency, in the course of a long despatch to the Colonial Secretary, in reply, says :—

Notwithstanding Mr. Molteno's assertion that he "adheres to the memorandum in every particular," I continue to regard it as one of the most inaccurate and misleading reports that I have ever seen. I will not comment on the fact that this one-sided version of a private conversation was communicated to the Press in England without my having any opportunity of checking it. The last thing which ever occurred to me was that the remarks I made to Mr. Molteno, in a conversation of a confidential character, would become public, still less that they would become public in a form so mutilated and incoherent that it is really very difficult for me to recognise any portion of them. Mr. Molteno's memorandum is so drawn up that it appears in many places to be quoting my actual words. This is wholly misleading. I do not think that, as far as the phraseology goes, there is a single sentence in it which I ever uttered.

As to the phrase about breaking "the dominion of Afrikanderdom," Sir Alfred writes :—

I stated what I did consider to be the real root difference between our policy and that of the South African Republic and its sympathisers—viz., that the latter aimed at maintaining throughout South Africa the predominance of a single race, while we were contending for equality. I, personally, had been represented as the enemy of the Dutch population, because I was averse to the attempt to maintain the predominance of one white race over another, irrespective of their relative numbers. But, as a matter of fact, if the case were reversed, and the non-Dutch South Africans were trying to oppress their Dutch fellow-countrymen I should be just as much opposed to them as to the Dutch oligarchy of the Transvaal. It is this opinion, to which I adhere which is no doubt responsible for Mr. Molteno's statement that I said, "I am determined to break the dominion of Afrikanderdom." The use of these words I absolutely deny ; and I deeply regret that they should have been attributed to me. Not only do they breathe a spirit of arrogance and egotism which I hope is not characteristic, but standing by themselves, they are calculated to convey a wholly false impression of the tenor of the remarks the substance of which I have just stated.

Mr. Chamberlain, in acknowledging receipt of Sir Alfred's reply, states that it was not supposed that Mr. Molteno's notes embodied an accurate recollection of the interview.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

CLOSE OF THE SHOOTING SEASON.

HUNTING NOTES.

THE 'VARSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

IT is often said that hounds—whatever may be the fate of their followers—run best when the ground is thoroughly saturated with moisture, and in the statement there is probably as much truth as in any other which pretends to discover the properties and nature of scent. It will be remembered that in January, 1898, the weather was extraordinarily mild, and the same time dry. The going was anything but heavy, rather otherwise, and the capital sport enjoyed surely was not due to saturated ground. But in academic arguments of the kind there is little profit, and any amount of convincing evidence might be adduced in support of one or another view concerning the mysterious attributes of scent.

Certain it is that the going was not exactly on the top of the ground when the Belvoir Hounds came to Ranceby Hall, Colonel Mildmay's place, on Tuesday ; neither was the weather especially agreeable. Cliff Hill produced a fox, but he was lost after a circling hunt. Finding again in Ranceby Thorns, hounds got well away, and drove their fox handsomely down to the village. Swinging round by Cliff Hill and Kelby, hounds came back to the starting-point, and a second ringing gallop ended in disappointment. Later on a fox roused at Sparrow Gorse afforded some sport. On Wednesday these hounds were at Croxton Park, with Sir Gilbert Greenall in command. There were, as usual, foxes in Boscaby Oaks, and one of them gave opportunity for a short gallop. Then from Newman's Gorse hounds forced a fox away and hunted him smartly to Freeman's Wood and thence to Goadby Gorse. This fox was lost at Hardby Hill at the end of an enjoyable run, and in Goadby Gorse subsequently another was roused and hunted only to be lost. I hear that first-rate sport was enjoyed with the Cottesmore on Tuesday, when the meet was at Loddington Hall. The run started from Skeffington Wood, ending at Hungarton, and hounds had the best of horses all the way.

More resignations of Masters of Hounds are announced, mainly due to the war, and it is very satisfactory to find that in almost every case arrangements have been made to administer countries during the temporary absence of Masters in South Africa. For instance, Mr. G. Gordon is to take charge of the South and West Wilts while Mr. Percy Brown is away, and Mr. Hatfield Harter assumes control of the Oakley Hounds during the absence of Mr. Whitaker. Mr. W. H Dun has decided to give up the Craven Hounds at the end of the season, much to the regret of all concerned.

The close season for pheasants and partridges begins to-day, (Feb. 2) and so far as the latter are concerned it is to be feared that the supply left for breeding purposes is not satisfactory in all parts of the country. During the spring and early summer the coveys in some districts were demolished wholesale by heavy rainstorms, with the results that practically no shooting was obtained in the autumn and that at the present time there is a marked scarcity of birds. Proprietors and lessees doubtless will desire to restock their preserves, and it is to be hoped they will be careful to see that it is done in a legitimate manner. Shooting-men will not have forgotten the exposure of the illicit egg traffic that was made in the columns of the "Field" last year. It was proved beyond all reasonable doubt that the business assumed proportions which few people would have deemed possible ; and it must be highly remunerative, as it continues to flourish in spite of the infliction of heavy fines. There is but one way in which this pilfering of partridge nests can be stopped. Proprietors should give their gamekeepers strict orders—subject to dismissal in case of infringement—on no account to buy patridge eggs from unknown parties ; for practically all are stolen, and no one desires to encourage poaching on the partridge grounds of his neighbours. This illegal traffic is carried on chiefly in the Eastern counties, and the scarcity of partridges on certain manors of Norfolk and Suffolk last season was mainly due to egg-stealing. Live birds in plenty can be procured from legitimate sources, so there is no need to encourage the poaching fraternity. Although 1899 could not be described as a good partridge year, fairly good bags were obtained by driving—certainly better than in 1898. One of the best was made at Elmdon, in Essex, where Mr. Blyth and party killed in two days, 1,953, partridges, the best day yielding than more rather 1,000 birds. The famous partridge grounds at six Mile Bottom yielded well. During October the Prince of Wales was guest of the Duke of Cambridge, and the Royal party the accounted for nearly 800 birds in a couple of days.

No especially heavy bags were made in the coverts, for pheasants did not thrive particularly well last year. Intelligent gamekeepers should have gained a good deal of useful information from the lessons of the last few years. They should now understand that for the successful rearing of pheasants on a large scale something more is required than cleanliness, constant vigilance, and careful feeding. These may, indeed, serve the turn for a period which will vary with the extent of the property and the degree in which the eggs of wild birds are employed to breed from. Epidemic disease was very prevalent and destructive among young pheasants last season, as in the year before ; and although it is customary to ascribe it to the neglect of sanitary precautions, and the selection of unhealthy foster-mothers, assisted, it may be, by unfavourable conditions of climate, these causes scarcely serve to explain all outbreaks of disease. In not a few cases they are due to the increasing vogue of covert shooting, which induces owners year after year to turn into their coverts for more pheasants than the ground is suited to carry. The results is that, with constant in-breeding under artificial conditions, the constitutions of the birds deteriorate and they become apt readily to contract disease, such, for example, as enteritis, a common ailment among poultry.

Again this winter there has been a decided scarcity of woodcock, and this notwithstanding the fact that wildfowl were fairly plentiful round our coasts ; it has not, of course, been really a good year for wildfowlers, yet there was a very fair show of fowl, although they may not have been very easy of approach. For a good many years it has been the opinion of experienced shooting-men that woodcock were becoming more scarce, and the experience of the last few seasons would seem to justify their views. Although a good many cock breed annually in these islands, by far the larger number are reared on the fiords of Norway and Sweden ; and the decrease of these sporting longbills is ascribed to inefficient protection during the breeding season in these Northern countries.

The fortunes of deerstalkers last autumn were somewhat unequal. In some forests the stags were fairly well haunched and carried antlers to which no exception could be taken, while elsewhere their condition was poor and their heads were indifferent. Throughout the highlands the season was late. Even by the middle of September all the antlers were not clear of velvet and few heads were clean before the end of August. It was reported, but I do not vouch for the accuracy of the report, that in the famous deer forest of Muckross, Ireland, there were killed last autumn two stags, one of fourteen points, the other a royal, which weighed respectively 30st. 10lb, and 23st, 7lb. clean. If the weight of the larger animal was correctly given this red deer was one of the heaviest ever killed in Great Britain.

Although the war will seriously mar the interest of the rowing at Henley and the after Regattas, its effect on the University Boat Race will not be so apparent. Both Oxford and Gambridge have been deprived of the services of two of their best coaches, but neither of them have lost even a possible candidate for a seat in the crews. In Warre, Oxford appears to possess a president who quickly makes up his mind as to the capabilities of his men. We cannot remember a year when so few men were selected for the trials, or when so few changes were made during the formation of the crew. This has the advantage of giving the crew a longer time in which they may get together ; yet with four vacancies to fill, it would surely have been better to have had a longer search for hidden talent for the trials. As there has been no change in the Oxford crew since the second day of their practice, we may take it that as soon as the President has displaced Kittermaster at No. 4 the crew will be complete. Although the local critics do not seem pleased with their crew, our opinion is that Oxford should turn out to be a better crew than last year's. Gold will be a great loss, but Rowley has shown both at Moulsford and Oxford, that he is a genuine stroke, and has plenty of pluck. The criticle seat in this crew is undoubtedly No. 7. Thornhill rowed well at bow in the winning Stewards' Cup Four at Henley last year, but that is nothing like so arduous a task as rowing No. 7 in a heavy crew, espicially with a man at No. 5 who has the fault of tumbling over his stretcher and missing the beginning of the stroke.

Under these circumstances No. 7 gets an undue proportion of weight on his shoulders, and to support this during some twelve weeks' training is a great deal to ask of a man scaling only 11st 5lb. For a winning precedent of so light a No. 7, we have to go back to the Cambridge crews of 1886 to 1889, but on these occasions there were exceptionally fine oars at No. 5, namely, Fairbairn and Muttlebury. Hale, thanks to his longer reach, should be an improvement on Warre at No. 6, and the latter will be better suited at No. 4, and certainly quite as good as Hale was last year. Johnson is rowing No. 3, and is an oarsman of more experience and a great deal stronger than Thornhill. If the latter shows signs of staleness it might be possible to change the seating of these two. Tomkinson at No. 2 is the only man occupying his old place. Etherington-Smith, the brother of the Cambridge ex-president, is an improved oar, but we were certainly surprised at the rapidity of his promotion. There is a rumour that after all these two brothers may be racing against one another. If this should be the case the five stern oars of the Cambridge boat will remain as last year, also Chapman at bow. The new "Blues" would most likely be found in Brooke and Adie, rowing at No. 3 and No. 2 respectively, the new men being quite equal to the former occupants of these places. On the other hand, if the above rumour should be incorrect, we expect, the present order will be final. We think Young might possibly have a further trial at four, as he rowed well on the stroke side last summer for Clare, and his weight, if utilised, would be very acceptable, for, as the crews is now constituted, they should average some 4 lb. a man less than Oxford. And weight, as a rule, wins over the championship course. It is as yet impossible to give a definite opinion about the chances of the crews ; but if the Oxford No. 7 can stand the training, we anticipate that there will be a better contest than last year, and supposing Etherington-Smith to be absent from the Cambridge crew, then the race should be even more interesting.

Wales achieved a brilliant victory over Scotland on Saturday, at Swansea, and if they can only perform similarly against Ireland—and there is no reason why they should not—they will win the Championship with one of the best all-round teams turned out by the Principality. The style in which the Welshmen completely out manœuvred the Scotch players was rather a big surprise for the visitors, who dashed off at the commencement in their usual bustling manner, but they soon tired of this, especially when Wales began to respond vigorously, and the second half of the match was an exhibition of the Welsh passing game among the backs, and stubborn, but not impregnable defensive tactics on the part of Scotland.

The English team to oppose Ireland at Richmond next Saturday has been selected, and several changes have been made from that which went to Gloucester to get beaten by Wales. Brettargh has been left out and J.T. Taylor chosen, but the Lancashire centre is certainly a better man than Gordon-Smith. Marquis gets his chance to shine at half, and no doubt will give a good account of himself though Parratt, his county colleague, gave a finer display the other week against Yorkshire. Alexander is one of the new forwards, and deserves his place, but it is strange that Cumberland are not called upon to supply a few men when they look like winning the leadership of the North Division simply by the excellence of their forwards. Possibly the English will do better against Ireland than many people think, but the most sanguine do not expect them to win. The names of the chosen are as follows : *H. T. Gamlin (Somerset), back ; *G. C. Robinson (Northumberland), *J. T. Talor (Yorkshire), G. Gordon-Smith (Kents, and *E. T Nicholson (Lancashire), three-quarter backs ; *G. H. Marsden (Yorkshire) and J. C. Marquis (Cheshire), half-backs, *J. Daniell (Cambridge University), C. T. Scott (Cambridge University), R. L. Bell (Cambridge University), *S. Reynolds (Richmond), *J. Baxter (Cheshire), J. P. Shooter (Yorkshire) H. Alexander (Cheshire), and A. F. Tood (Kent), forwards. Signifies an old International.

The first International of the season takes place at Aberdeen on Saturday next, when the Scottish Association are sending the Welshmen as near the North Pole as they possible dare for the purpose of presenting them with the usual trouncing. The Scotch side may be said to be pretty representative, the selectors being evidently struck with the desirable idea of playing one team as far as possible in all three games, while we should imagine that Wales have never turned out a strongs side on paper, but then we know what there Welsh paper teams are. So do the W. F. A., for thes have tried to induce the International Board toy compel players serving in other countries to turn out for the land of their birth. This is all right from a patriotic point, but League clubs are governed on business principles only, and sentiment gets crushed out. Therefore we may expect some withdrawals to the detriment of the strength of the Welsh side. Mr. C. E. Sutcliffe, of the League Management, Committee, who officiated in last season's encounter at Wrexham, has been invited to again tackle the job.

THE LAHORE DACOITIES.

THE Lahore police are to be congratulated on the capture of Jabroo and his companions. For the past two years, the gang has been a terror to the district, and only recently two dacoities close to Lahore were attributable to them. It was these depredations, in fact which put the police on their track, and every precaution was taken against their once more eluding the long arm of the law. The capture is the more satisfactory, writes the local paper, in that there is ample evidence to connect Jabroo and his gang with the assault on Messrs. Stowe and Wilberforce in Lahore Civil Station in July last. The police have had in custody for several weeks a dacoit who has confessed to being one of Jabroo's band and who has made a long and detailed statement as to that attack. From this man's confession it appears that the gang had been trying for some time before the assault on Messrs. Stowe and Wilberforce to secure ponies for use in their dacoities. Not being expert horse thieves they had failed in their attempt, and were afraid to make a raid on some party of syces exercising their mastets' horses, as such an operation would necessarily have to be carried out in broad daylight. On the night of their attack on the Ferozepore road, being emboldened by liquor, they decided to waylay the first conveyance they met. Mr. Bevan Petman's brougham was the first to be attacked, but that managed to escape, and almost immediately afterwards Messrs. Stowe and Wilberforce came up in their trap, and, in this case, as our readers will remember, the dacoits were more nearly successful. It is said that Jabroo led the attack on this occasion. Since then he and his followers have been carrying on their trade on all sides of Lahore, apparently to some profit, for jewellery to the value of Rs. 2,000 was found in their possession when captured by Mr. Kennedy and his constables. Jabroo belongs to the Nai or barber caste, and is a Sikh. His gang which he was constantly recruiting, consisted chiefly of Sikh and Muhammad Jats, and their operations were principally directed againts "banias."

ALTHOUGH the Duke of Teck has been spoken of as being buried in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the vault in which he lies with his wife is not beneath that fane. It is under the Albert Chapel, which adjoins the east end of St. George's. A wide, lofty, and well-paved passage underground connects the two buildings. To say that the Duke lies beside the Duchess would hardly (the "Daily News" states) be correct. He will ultimately do so, but the custom in this Royal sepulchre is to leave the latest tenant resting alone on a reposoir for some time—usually till the sad day arrives when the vault must receive another guest.

THE "Court Circular" contains the following : Osborne, January 26. The Queen received yesterday the sad intelligence of the death at Dresden of Her Majesty's dear niece, the Duchess Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duchess, who was the mother of the German Empress, was the second daughter of the Queen's beloved sister, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, and widow of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein's brother. Her Highness in former years, before her marriage, lived a good deal in England with her grand mother, the Duchess of Kent, and was much beloved by the Queen and the Royal Family.

THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in the course of an interesting address at the Convocation of the Calcutta University on Saturday as already briefly telegraphed dwelt upon the elevating effect exercised by education and said the ultimate justification of the educational system of India culminating as it did in the degrees of Indian universities was that the character of the individual student should thereby be moulded into a higher moral and intellectual type. He added, "If this ideal be reached, he becomes not only a better pleader or clerk or journalist or official in Government service, or whatever his future career may be, but he becomes a finer specimen of a man. He exercises a healthy influence on his environment. He inspires others with his example, he elevates and purifies the tone of the society to which he belongs, or the administration of which he forms a part." (Applause). Lord Curzon then compared the system of instruction in English and Indian universities, examining the effect produced by Western learning and culture upon the Oriental mind and character. While admitting there was some cause for pessimism felt by certain critics, he said he was surprised not at the egregiousness of the failures but at the quality and number of the successes. He was struck by the extent to which within less than fifty years, the science and learning of the Western world had entered into and penetrated the Oriental mind, teaching it independence of judgment and liberty of thought and familiarsing it with conceptions of politics and law society to which it had for centuries been a complete stranger.

The progress achieved seemed to him not slow but startling. His defence of the confidence he felt in the education given to India did not lie in the intrinsic merits of the education itself, nor even in the eternal value of its truths. "It consists," said His Excellency, "in effect in that it is capable of producing and that it has already produced upon the character and upon the morals upon the standards of honour, of honesty of justice of duty and of 'upright dealing between man and man" (Applause). I see faults in the present system, they are manifest to all. I see abuses against which we must be on our guard, chief among them is the tendency inevitable. I think wherever independence of reason is first inculcated in a community that has long been a stranger thereto, to chafe against the restraints, to question the motives and to impugn the prestige of authority. This is a dangerous tendency against which young India requires particularly to be on its guard, for the admission of independence is a very different thing from a denial of authority. On the contrary the truest independence exists where authority is least assailed and almost the first symptom of enlightenment is the recognition of discipline. Ignorance of these conditions is the malady with which a society still in a comparatively early stage of intellectual emancipation is liable to be afflicted. It is a sort of measles in the body politic of which the patient will purge himself as time goes on. It may give us cause for anxiety, but it need not, if carefully prescribed, excite alarm. It should not close our eyes to the vastly superior range of benefits that is produced by the higher education in fields of which I have been speaking and to the tolerably healthy condition of the learner as a whole. For my own part if I did not think that the higher education were producing satisfactory results in India I should be ready to proscribe your examinations, to burn your diplomas and to carry away in some old hulk all your teaching and professorial staff, your Syndicate, your Senate, your Vice-Chancellor and even your Chancellor himself and to scuttle it in the Bay of Bengal. It would be better to revert to the old Adam than to inculcate a hybrid morality, or to nourish a bastard civilisation." (Applause.)

Lord Curzon then proceeded to deal with the fields open to the higher education in the matter of extending human knowledge by original study, experiment and research. He paid a high tribute to Mr. Tata whose offer the Government has accepted with the greatest pleasure. Speaking of degrees of education his Excellency said :—"Though I have paid my tribute to the cause of the higher education this afternoon and have indicated my opinion of its essential permanence in our system, I am no friend of those who argue that primary education can therefore be negected. On the contrary I am one of those who think that as time passes so secondary and higher education should become more and more a field for private efforet should make a decreasing demand upon Government intervention and contol. On the other hand primary education can never lose its priority of claim upon the interest and support of the State, for that Government would but imperfectly discharge its duties, which while it provided for the relatively intelligent and literate minority, ignored its obligation to the vast amorphous and unlettered mass of the population and left it to lie in contented ignorance : We have recently called the attention of local Governments to their duty in this respect, which appears, in some cases, to have been disregarded." Lord Curzon said closer supervision of more effective control was needed in the matter of the prescription of text books and in the process of the affiliation of colleges and schools and he added, "Do not imagine for a moment that I am departing from that which has always been the mainspring of the education policy of the Government of India. Ever since Sir Charles Wood's celebrated despatch in 1854, viz., the substitution where possible of Government aid for Government management and the encouragement of private initiative and effort. I do not want to take back the pupil and to shut him up in a Government nursery. I am no friend of leading strings, particularly when they are made of red-tape. But I do say emphatically that grant-aid system from the start involved as its corollary, a due measure of State inspection and control and that to call upon the State to pay for education out of public funds but to divest itself of responsibility for their proper allocation to the purposes which the State had in view in giving them, is to ignore the elementary obligations for which the State itself exists. My desire therefore is to re-vindicate on behalf of the State and its various provincial agents that responsibility which there has been a tendency to abdicate, and to show to the world that our educational system in India, that liberal and elastic as I would have it remain is yet not free to assume any promiscuous shape that accident or intention may force upon it, but must conform to a scientific and orderly scheme for which in the last resort the Supreme Government should be held accountable whether it be for praise or for blame. In later years I may be able to say something more to you of the realisation of these ambitions." (Applause).

His Excellency the Viceroy concluded by impressing upon the students who had received their degrees that day the reflection that with the receipt of a degree thir education was not exhausted, but only just beginning, and to urge them to cotinue the pursuit of knowledge for its own sake in the life, were it official or professional or privae, that lay before them." (Loud applause.)

THE FAR EAST.

THE CHINESE COUP D'ETAT.

THE IMPERIAL EDICTS.

THE following translations are taken from the "N.-C. Daily News" :—

TO RECEIVE INSTRUCTIONS CONCERNING A NEW EMPEROR.

The Grand Secretariat Jan. 23 is hereby Commanded to transmit our instructions to the following persons :—P'u Wei, Prince of Kung, 1st order, Princes Tsai Lien and Tsai Ying, 3rd Order, and Duke Tsai Lan ; also the members of the Grand Secretariat, Lord Chamberlain, Ministers of the Presence, Grand Council, Board of Comptrollers-General of the Imperial Household Department, the Manchu and Chinese Presidents of the Six Boards and nine ministries, and the heads of the Imperial Academy and Library. The above-named are hereby commanded to assemble in the Palace to-morrow morning (24th January) and await further instructions.

Note.—To assemble such men as those noted above and at such a time and place is permissible only when there is a serious national crisis, to report the sudden death of the Emperor, or to tell them of the appointment of a new occupant of the Dragon Throne.—*Translator.*

THE RESIGNATION OF THE EMPEROR KUANG HSU.

The Rescript on this subject reads as under :—

"While yet in our infancy we were by grace of the Emperor Tung Chih chosen to succeed him in the heavy responsibilities of Head of the whole Empire, and when his Majesty died we sought day and night to be deserving of such kindness by energy and faithfulness in our duties. We were also indebted to the Empress Dowager, who taught and cherished us assiduously, and to her we owe our safety to the present day. Now be it also known that, when selected to the Throne, it was then agreed that if ever we should have a son, that son should be proclaimed heir to the Throne. But ever since last year (1898) we have been constantly ill and it was for this reason that, in the 8th month of that year, (September, 1898, referring to the "coup d'etat") the Empress Dowager graciously acceded to our urgent prayers and took over the reins of government in order to instruct us in our duties. A year has now passed, and still we find ourselves an invalid ; but ever keeping in our mind that we do not belong to the direct line of succession, and that for the sake of the safety of the empire of our ancestors a legal heir should be selected to the Throne. We again prayed the Empress Dowager to carefully choose from amongst the members of the Imperial Clan such an one, and this she has done in the person of P'u Chun, son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan, 2nd Order.

KUANG HSU PROCLAIMS THE NEW EMPEROR.

We hereby command that P'u Chun, the son of Tsai Yi, Prince Tuan 2nd Order, be made heir to the late Emperor Tung Chih.

Note.—In other words to succeed Tung Chih as

Emperor while it makes Kuang Hsu a usurper of the Throne his election as successor of Tung Chih being after 25 years suddenly discovered to have been illegal !—'Translator."

TUTORS FOR THE NEW EMPEROR.

The Ta A-ko, (the usual designation of the Manchus for an Emperor's son—"Translator") being still young in years and at the age for instruction, We (these decrees are still made to appear as if issued by Kuang Hsu himself—"Translator") hereby appoint Ch'ung Yi, Father-in-law of Tung Chih) to be Imperial Tutor and the Grand Secretary Hsu Tung (Chinese Bannerman) is to be always by the Prince's side to attend to him. The Court of the Prince is to be in the Western Palace (the Empress Dowager's quarters).

WORSHIPPING THE IMPERIAL TABLET.

A Canton correspondent writing on Feb. 1, says :—In view of the events now transpiring in Peking the annual gathering of the mandarins to worship the Imperial Tablet had a more than usual interest this year. Is the reign of Kwang-hsu over, and are we to-day entering on the first year of Put Shing? These are questions that only time can solve. There is a very general feeling of uneasiness and uncertainty abroad in this city. Perhaps the great majority are quite prepared to accept whatever happens as the best, but there is a powerful minority who have kindly sentiments toward the unfortunate and unhappy monarch whose name has been so prominently before the world for the last eighteen months. Many disturbing rumours were in circulation yesterday. Although no special preparations were apparent at the building known by the name of Man Shau Kung or 'palace of Ten Thousand Ages,' where the officials meet to do reverence to the Imperial Tablet, yet it is true that fear has not by any means been confined to the common people. The ceremony is observed at any time between the hours of 3 a.m. and 6 a.m. The mandarins arrive in the order of their rank, the lowest first and so on, Li Hung-chang was conspicuous by his absence. The explanation given by the Yamen underlings was that Li is now excused because of his great age and the high position he holds in the affairs of this empire. There may have been another reason for his failing to put in an appearance this morning.

At 5 a.m. all the mandarins had arrived with the exception of the Fu T'ai (Governor). While waiting for this dignitary, the dimly-lighted halls of the 'Man Shau Kung' were suddenly brilliantly lit up by the glare from a fire that broke out shortly after five o'clock in a large private house near the gate of this hall where the mandarins were assembled. For a time all was confusion and dismay within. The first thought that came to the minds of not a few was that this fire was part of a plot to involve the officials. More than one yamen runner could be heard saying 'These are bad times.'

Shortly after daylight, the efforts of the firemen proved effectual, and as soon as it was evident that the fire was not likely to spread, the whole company of mandarins proceeded to the inner court to do obeisance to the Imperial Tablet. No name is written and no name is mentioned. The Tablet contains these words and no more 'May the Emperor live ten thousand years, ten thousand times ten thousand years.' Thus the homage offered will suit whoever happens to sit on the throne of China to-day!

JUNG LU'S DISMISSAL.

The Empress Dowager's nephew, the Grand Secretary and Generalissimo Jung Lu, is trying to put his favourite in Viceroy Liu's place, namely, Viceroy Chang Chih-tung of Wuchang, but as he is now in the Empress Dowager's black list his influence at Court has decreased. Before September last Jung Lu was rightly conceded to be the most powerful man in the Empire, but it so happened that, on one occasion, at that time, he unfortunately for himself, witnessed a little quarrel—a private tiff as it were—between his Aunt and her favourite eunuch, Li Lien-ying. It is stated that Li's arrogance and insulting conduct so angered her nephew that, casting etiquette to the winds, he rushed up and knocked the eunuch down. The agony exhibited by the Empress Dowager at this 'mishap' would have been ridiculous were it not for the intense reality of her alarm seeing that the herself has waived off to eternity hundreds of eunuchs during her lifetime. The next moment she had turned with flaming eyes to her nephew and as if words were useless on such an occasion, merely pointed her finger to the door from whence the now crestfallen Jung Lu speedily issued and departed for his house where he tremblingly awaited expecting every moment some one from the Palace bearing an Imperial decree cashiering or banishing him from Court. But none came and the news filtering slowly through the channels of communication between the Palace and the outer world has filled the hearts of every one with joy while it has made Jung Lu the hero of the hour. But there has been no return of favour to the nephew whose Aunt now simply ignores him whenever she can do so without violating Court etiquette. For obvious reasons Jung Lu has not been openly disgraced, but the fact is just as patent for Jung Lu's place at Court is now occupied by Prince Ching.

It was reported in local mandarin circles Shanghai, Jan. 27, that Peking telegrams had been received announcing that the Empress Dowager had sent secret decrees to her nephew the generalissimo Jung Lu, and several others whose sympathies are with the deposed Emperor, advising them to resign unless they desired the disgrace of being publicly cashiered and dismissed. In the case of Jung Lu, his disgrace is due more to the blow he gave his Aunt's favourite eunuch the other day than to any decided predilection for the Emperor Kuang Hsu.

KANG YU-WEI TO BE MURDERED.

A Peking telegram, of 24th January says :—By special orders of the Empress Dowager twenty-six men have been selected to proceed to Hongkong and elsewhere to capture Kang Yu-wei, the Reform Leader, if possible, or to assassinate him on the spot if capture is not convenient. The first batch of five men left to-day.

The Empress-Dowager has expressed her deep regret to Sir Claude Macdonald over the murder of the young English missionary Brooks in the Shantung Province, and Yuan Shih-kai has promised to pursue, capture, and punish the perpetrators of this dastardly outrage.

THE PLAGUE IN AUSTRALIA.

SUSPECTED CASES IN SYDNEY.

Some consternation was caused in the city at Sydney, on January 24, by a rumour that a case of plague had been reported to the health authorities from Dawes Point. Inquiries showed that there was some foundation for the report, though no great cause for alarm. A city doctor, it seems, had been attending a patient at Dawes Point, who manifested symptoms of a sufficiently suspicious character to warrant his reporting the matter to the Board of Health. The man's name is Arthur H. Payne; he is a ship's carter, and lived at 10 Ferry-lane, Dawes Point. On the case being reported to the Board of Health, the authorities had the patient placed under close surveillance, with the result that it was considered advisable to have the man and his wife and three children, a servant girl and young woman who happened to be staying at the house removed to the quarantine station, the necessary executive authority having been obtained. Instructions were then issued to the police to have the house isolated.

A Melbourne paper of the 25th ult. says :—The alarm created at the Health Department by the possibility of wide spread infection from the bubonic plague has now apparently subsided. The absence of unfavourable developments in Adelaide and Sydney has probably something to do with the fact that the news as to the suspected presence of the disease in Tasmania attracted no more than passing notice. No special precautions are to be taken in the case of Tasmanian shipping, but, as was previously mentioned, all shipping will in future be placed under stricter supervision. Dr. Gresswell visited the buildings at Rosstown, which were erected some time ago for the purposes of a sugar factory with a view to ascertaining whether they would be suitable for a plague quarantine station. Dr. Gresswell observed that the buildings are sufficiently isolated for the purpose, but that an expenditure of several thousands pounds would be necessary to put them in order. Unless a serious outbreak occurs, nothing will be done.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	14	6	14
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	16	7	66
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	20	16	67
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	8	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	12	92
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	5	33
G Mahim and Worli	6	3	19
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	6
Hospitals	0	34	60
Total	75	91	390
Total plague deaths to date	66,239	57,296	
Same date last year	112	121	284

SMALL-POX.

Attacks	27
Deaths	31

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

BYCULLA POLICE QUARTERS.

On the motion of Dr. N. N. Katrak it was resolved, as recommended by the Standing Committee, to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 1001, from surplus cash balance, for the execution of certain additions and alterations to the Byculla police quarters premises on conditions that an enhanced rental, calculated at 5 per cent. per annum on the total outlay be paid by Government.

COMPASSIONATE ALLOWANCE.

Dr. Katrak proposed that as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given under proviso to Rule 22 of the Pension Regulations to the payment from plague grant, of Rs. 200 (instead of Rs. 100 as recommended by the Commissioners), as compassionate allowance to the father of Mr. Gajanan Moroba Mankar, late general inoculation clerk at C Ward District Office, who died of plague contracted in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail moved an amendment that the amount be reduced to Rs. 100.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder and the original proposition was carried.

POLICE CHARGES.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak the following letter from the Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, dated the 15th January last, was referred to the Commissioner for favour of his remarks :—"I am directed to state, for the information of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, that the Accountant-General, in submitting his Budget Estimate for 1900-1901 under '20, *Police*, has observed that the Revised Estimate assumes that the Bombay Municipality will pay in the current year its share with arrears *plus* the amount proposed by Government, to charge to the divisible account with effect from 1st April, 1899, for the rent of police buildings and chowkis in the City of Bombay used by the Bombay City Police. The total amount due in the current year is Rs. 5,26, 251 *minus* Rs. 10,463, the Government grant for the Victoria and Albert Museum, or Rs. 5,15,788; and as the Municipality is paying at the rate of Rs. 41,666-10-8 per mensem, or Rs. 5,00,000 a year, the outstandings for the current year, at its close will amount to Rs. 15,788, if the anticipated expenditure turns out as estimated. A portion of this amount, viz., Rs. 1,977-10-1, has been adjusted in the accounts in the manner explained in my letter of the 22nd ultimo; and as to the balance, Rs. 13,810-5-11, I am to request that the Corporation will consider the advisability of increasing the monthly payments in the remaining months of the year so as to liquidate the whole of the anticipated claim by the 10th March next."

NOMINATION TO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

On the motion of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, a letter from the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, intimating that H. E. the Governor had been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta to be an additional member of the Legislative Council, was recorded.

METER SYSTEM.

An ad interim report of the committee of the Corporation on the question of adopting the meter system in connection with distribution of water in the city was ready.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed moved that the report be referred to the Commissioner for his consideration and submission of definite proposals thereon. He remarked that though the report had come late, it dealt with an important matter. The committee had after due deliberation come to the conclusion that one of the causes of the large consumption of water in the city was the present system of supplying water to bungalows without meters. He was glad to say that the Commissioner had adopted measures to put meters in the bungalows.

Dr. Viegas seconded the proposition, which was agreed to.

SMALL-POX.

Dr. Katrak moved and Dr. De Monte seconded that, as proposed by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 35,000 from the surplus cash balance towards meeting the cost of suppressing the epidemic of small-pox. Dr. Katrak remarked that the measures taken by the Commissioner were thorough and far-reaching, and would be found sufficient for the purpose.

The proposition was agreed to.

POST OFFICE STABLES.

Mr. K. N. Wadia moved a proposition drawing the attention of the Commissioner to a paragraph in the *Times of India* complaining of nuisance caused by the Post Office stables, and requesting him to state why no steps had been taken in the matter.

Mr. Sharaf Ali Mamooji seconded the proposition.

Professor O. V Muller bore testimony to the correctness of the complaint and observed that the matter had gone so far that owners of the adjacent properties would be driven to take legal steps.

The proposition was carried.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji was carried :—"That as it is beyond the power of a chemical analyst to reveal whether the nature of organic matter often present in drinking water is poisonous or innocuous, and as the development of the germ-theory in the causation of disease has now been fully recognised, the Corporation consider it absolutely necessary to have the bacteriological examination of the water-supply as often made as the chemical analyses. (*b*) That, if necessary, the Corporation will be prepared, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to sanction any extra grant that may be required for the purpose. (c) The Municipal Commissioner be requested to carry out the object of this resolution."

ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali moved: "That with a view to ensuring accurate registration of cases of zymotic complaints, the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish qualified medical practitioners of the city with printed and numbered post-cards with space for entering the locality and the nature of the disease, which should be filled up by the practitioners as soon as cases of zymotic diseases come under their professional notice.

Dr. Underwood seconded the proposition, which, after some discusssion, was put to the vote and lost.

MATHEW ROAD.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan moved that the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the necessity of widening the part of the Mathew Road at the foot of the French Bridge, and that he be requested to favour the Corporation with an estimate of the cost of doing the same. Mr. Talyarkhan, in support of his proposition, called the attention of the Corporation to the great inconvenience caused to the vehicular traffic as well as to the general public by the narrowness of the curve leading from the Mathew Road to the Breach Candy Road. It was a dangerous corner about which frequent complaints had been made in newspapers.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas was in favour of the proposition, he being of opinion that the turning of the Mathew Road at the foot of the French Bridge was a very dangerous one.

Professor Muller said that a better improvement would be effected if the road were cut across the corner. He thought that though his suggestion involved the purchase of properties lying there, he was confident that the Municipality would be able to recoup itself by selling the land which would be left vacant. He suggested that words "of improving the Mathew Road by widening or otherwise" be substituted for "of widening the part of the Mathew Road."

Mr. Talyarkhan accepted the suggestion and amended his proposition accordingly.

Dr. Katrak said that as far as his information went, the part of the road in question was included in the scheme of improving the Chowpatti district submitted by the City Improvement Trust, and he, therefore, thought that no useful purpose would be served by passing the proposition.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed thought that nothing would be lost by referring the matter to the Commissioner for submission of estimates.

On a division the proposition was carried.

DEAD RATS.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji proposed :—"That the attention of the Municipal Commissioner be drawn to the undermentioned para. of his last Administration Report at page 702 and that he be requested to inform the Corporation that (*a*) whether it was not the Health Officer's duty under the Epidemic Diseases Act and the Municipal Act to apprise the public at the time either by advertisement in local dailies or by issuing placards of the offensive smell due to the decomposition of the dead rats mentioned in the para. which afterwards gave rise to a recrudescence of plague in the northern part of the Island, (*b*) if so, whether any and what steps were taken for this gross neglect of duty." The para of the Report at page 702 runs as follows :—"On the morning of the 6th of July there was a strong smell, as if sulphuretted hydrogen was generated over the north of the Island and especially from the salt channels across Matunga and the vacant ground to the north. The smell seemed strongest furthest to the north. At this time a migration of rats had been observed across Sewri, and I believe the smell was due to the decomposition of dead rats, for a number of bodies of dead rats were afterwards found in the suburbs. The Commissioner of Police and I happened to go over the north of the Island on this morning in connection with arrangements being made for the inspection of traffic by the roadways into Bombay, and we tried to ascertain the cause. The smell was most offensive, tainting the air far and wide."

Mr. K. N. Wadia seconded the proposition.

Professor Muller remarked that the proposition amounted to a vote of censure on the Health Officer which was most unwarrantable. Their Health Officer had worked so hard in the interests of the city that it was wrong to pass such a resolution at the eve of his official career. He suggested that the proposition should be withdrawn.

Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail observed that it did not appear from the paragraph quoted in the proposition that Dr. Weir was to blame in the matter.

Mr. Wacha said that in fairness to Dr. Weir an opportunity should be given to him to make his explanation. He suggested that instead of the words "this gross neglect of duty" the words "for abatement of the nuisance" be inserted.

The suggestion was accepted and the proposition was amended accordingly.

Sir George Cotton was opposed to passing the proposition in any shape or form. It was neither dignified nor wise to bring forward a motion of that character and he sincerely hoped that for the general credit of the Corporation it would not be passed.

Mr. Dixit moved an amendment that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the paragraph in question and he be requested to inform the Corporation what steps he had taken to apprise the public, at the time of the nuisance, and what steps were taken to abate the same.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Mir Aun Ali moved another amendment that the attention of the Commissioner be drawn to the paragraph in question and that he be requested to inform the Corporation what steps were taken for the removal of the nuisance therein referred to.

Dr. De Silva seconded the amendment.

On being put to the vote the amendments as well as the proposition were lost.

MR. SANTO CRIMP.

Dr. N. N. Katrak moved and Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed seconded that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to ascertain if Mr. Santo Crimp or his firm would accept the post of Consulting Engineers to the Bombay Municipality, and, if so, on what remuneration.

After some discussion, the proposition was rejected.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The new programme presented to a crowded house last night was enthusiastically received. The Circus, now as in days of old, possesses a charm peculiarly its own. Those who would deny the popularity of this style of entertainment or cherish ideas that the public taste has diminished a visit to Harmston's Circus would be convincing evidence that the management are up to date and cater for the public who are the best judges of what they want to amuse them. From start to finish the programme pleased all classes. The opening number "La Follie" was one of the prettiest numbers and handsomely costumed, and ladies and gentlemen seemed to revel in the game. The Break-away Ladder by the Japanese performers, Kota and Chosabra, shows what skilful artistes can do in foot balancing. In this peculiar line the Japanese are said to excel, and if we judge them by last night's acting we may consider them perfect. The Trick Riding act by Nellie Harmston-Love was one of the features of the evening's programme. This young lady has a future as an equestrienne and seems to delight in it. The Lucifers must be seen to be appreciated as with the lime-light it shows what a muscular man he is to perfection. The pyramid grouping by the Company was a pleasing number. Mr. George Harmston introduced his performing Arab stallions. The Company have a fine stud of trained horses, and they have been schooled by a master who certainly understands the business to reach the perfection they have attained. Gilbert Eldred gave his hurdle act in a masterly manner. The Altons' acrobatic act and Stewart Brothers' musical act were rapturously encored. George Harmston appeared as the Champion Jockey and his sensational leap blindfolded on to his horse brought down the house and was well deserved. Mdlle Ancion made her first appearance and proved to be one of the best lady trapeze artistes that has appeared here, and introduced several novelties in that line. The Visions de Olympia, Ajax, Crocodile, Imperial Ladders, the Riding Goat Kitty, and the artistic tumbling act led by Gilbert Eldred made up a programme that has never been surpassed in Bombay. Want of space prevents our noticing it in full at this time. There will be matinee performances on Wednesday and Saturday, and on Friday evening, the pony jumping contest takes place for which a handsome souvenir from Messrs. Marcks and Co., Limited, will be presented to the winner. The Circus will be open for practice by gaslight for ponies every evening from 6 to 7 p.m. to get them accustomed to the light. Entrance free. Intending competitors should send their entries to the management at once.

ARMY SIGNALLING.

The following is an outline of the scheme which has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the formation of classes annually at certain stations for the instruction of native non-commissioned officers as assistant instructors in Army Signalling with a view to native corps being instructed regimentally. The present system of special classes for the instruction of native troops in army signalling, as laid down in paragraph 1040 of army Regulations in India, Volume 2, Section 9, is abolished and from the 1st April, 1900, schools of instructions will be held, to train sufficient number of non-commissioned officers as assistant instructors in each command in accordance with the new scheme. Under this scheme there will be held in the first year ten classes of instruction at the following stations: Meean Meer, 'Rawalpindi,' Peshawar, Fort William, Meerut, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Rangoon, Poona and Quetta. Each class to consist of 20 non-commissioned officers, excepting those at Secundrabad and Poona and will consist of 30 men. Similar classes are to be held in the second year, except at Bangalore and the classes at Secundrabad and Poona are to be reduced from 30 to 20 men each. During the third year two classes at Rawalpindi, Meean Meer, Meerut and Fort William in each of the Punjab and Bengal Commands and one class at Secundrabad and Poona in each of the Madras and Bombay Commands will be held. In the fourth and subsequent years only one class in each command, consisting of 20 non-commissioned officers will be necessary, the adoption of the new scheme will not only ensure increased efficiency, but will also result in a saving of expenditure. The grant of an allowance of Rs. 2 per diem for 45 days to the officers who will act as instructors is also sanctioned.

There are two points of view from which to criticise Count von Bulow's statement in the Reichstag on the subject of the release of the arrested German ships. One is that of his facts; the other is that of his tone. His facts are simple, not to say commonplace. We have detained certain German vessels which were believed to be carrying contraband, and were on their way to a port from which consignments of that nature might easily be forwarded to our enemies, the Boers. It turns out that our suspicions were unfounded. Of course, the vessels are to be released and the British Government will give compensation for the damage done. That is the obvious course to be followed. Then during the conversation between the Governments on the subject, Her Majesty's Ministers, while declining to surrender any of our belligerent rights, have engaged to show the proper respect for the German mail flag, and not to make arbitrary seizures in waters remote from South-East Africa. All this was again a matter of course, and we can nothing in it which need cause the wing of friendship to moult a feather.

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SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY YARNS IN CHINA.

Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co's. cotton circular, dated Hongkong, Feb. 2, is thus summarised :—In sympathy with the advancing tenor of advices from Bombay for raw cotton and manufactured stuff as well as from Shanghai, the market here has ruled firm and prices have advanced 1 dollar and 4 dollars. Sales have transpired to the extent of 7,000 bales, as hereunder :—

Bales		No.		Price
1,800	bales of No.	20	sold at	$ 93·00 to $ 110·00
400	"	16	"	87.00 " 100·00
1,500	"	12	"	80.00 " 93.00
3,300	"	10	"	78.00 " 92·00 and $ 95.00

At the close, owing to the China New Year holidays intervening, though there has been no business doing in the market, it is anticipated that on opening business will be resumed on a large scale, and the healthier feeling will be fully kept up owing to arrivals getting meagre later on. Unsold stock is estimated at 61,000 bales. Exchange on India is to-day Rs. 145 wire and Rs. 145 3-4 post.

Japanese Spinnings have been in very good enquiry but only a moderate business has been put through at a rise of dols. 2 and dols. 4, owing to prices ruling very firm in Japan. About 1,500 bales have changed hands at dols. 105 to 108 for 20s.

The Shanghai market has again ruled very firm. The scarcity of raw material and the short-time working of Indian Mills, which promises to be now general, in conjunction with firm tenor of advices from the consuming centres, have infused a buoyant feeling amongst dealers, and hence speculative purchases have been made at a rise of Taels 2 to 3. Importers, following the very firm trend of advices from India have assumed a very strong attitude, and hence the market, it is anticipated, will improve further. All the counts have participated in the demand. Sales to the extent of 7,800 bales have taken place as follows :—

Bales		No.		Price
2,900	Bales of No.	20	sold at	Tls. 73·25 to 78·50
700	"	16	"	" 67·75 " 24·50
400	"	12	"	" 65·50 " 69
3,800	"	10	"	" 65·25 " 69·50

leaving unsold stocks at 60,000 bales. Exchange on India, as on the 29th January, 1900, has been advised at Rs. 202 T. T. and Rs. 202 1-3 on demand.

About 1,800 bales of Japanese Spinnings at a rise of Taels 2 to 3, whilst about 700 bales of local mills have changed hands.

	No.		Price
Japanese No.	20	at Tls.	78·50 to 80
"	16	"	76·25 to 79
Local No	10	sold at Tls.	75
"	14	"	79 to 50

Japanese advices report a rise of yens 3 to 4, at which enquiries were prevailing for China markets. As local demand is likely to set in there are indications of the market still undergoing a change for the better and No. 20 is quoted yens 103 1-2 to 105 and No. 16 yens 101 to 102 1-2.

THE NORTH STAR.

The North Star has recently attracted much attention from the fact that in September, 1899, Prof. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, California, announced that it is really three stars which appear as one. Even the big telescope, with its glass a yard across, at his observatory, could not tell that, as the star is so far off; although the telescope can show a great deal of the form and surface markings of the sun, moon, and planets, and help us to see millions of stars not visible to the unaided eye. Prof. Campbell attached to this telescope an instrument called the spectroscope, which analyses the light itself, and tells what it is made of, and whether the star from which it comes is in motion or at rest, and whether coming toward us or going away.

He found by careful study that Polaris is really three stars, though appearing to our eyes as only one, and that three are revolving around one another, and that the group is approaching the earth at the rate of about seven miles a second.

Mizar, which is the star in the handle of the dipper at the point where it appears to be broken, was discovered at the Harvard Observatory in 1889 to be multiple; and, as in the case of Polaris, the spectroscope revealed the secret. It was found at that time and noticed many times since, that the lines of the spectroscope changed once in fifty-two days. As these lines also changed irregularly at other times, it is suspected that Mizar is made up of more than two stars. In fact the families of stars are numerous in the sky.—*St. Nicholas*.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

February 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, interrupted.

Africa.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Restrictions :—

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Censorship has been established at Panja and Buenaventure in United States of Columbia.

Telegrams for Bagota, Cucuta, Cartagena, Baranquilla, and Bucaramanga in Columbia (South America) cannot be accepted. Those for other offices can only be accepted at senders' risk.

Restrictions on private telegraphic correspondence to and from Azores removed, but still apply to telegrams to Madeira.

Telegrams for Venezuella except State are subject to Government censorship and accepted only at sender's risk, code language admitted on production of code books.

Private telegrams for South African Republic (Transvaal) will be accepted subject to conditions given in foot-note on page 75 of the Indian Telegraph Guide.

State of communication :—

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.

Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free States and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.

Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted.

This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.

There is no land communication from Mozambique to Beira.

There is a land line between Beira and Quilimane.

Telegrams for places in East Cost Africa which are directed via Loanda and Capetown on account of interruption are accepted at same rates as via Bombay, Aden, during the present war.

Rates for British Indian and Portuguese Government messages to offices of British East Africa Company and on Uganda Railway are the same as those for Zanzibar, plus five annas postage.

Line Saigon Bangkok right.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within the British frontier.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th February, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	Latest Dates. H.	Latest Dates. M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Time occupied in transmission. Minutes.
Turkey	17	6	50 p.m.	44	6
Teheran	19	2	22 p.m.	0	45
Suez	19	1	50 p.m.	0	34

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 19th February, 1900.

—	Maximum Time. H.	Maximum Time. M.	Minimum Time. H.	Minimum Time. M.
From Calcutta	0	28	0	2
" Karachi	0	25	0	1
" Madras	0	63	0	1

A curious scheme is in contemplation in the Upper Mississippi Valley. It is intended to establish a chain of independent churches under the management of a syndicate in the way in which some theatres are managed. A hall or theatre is to be erected in each large city, and a strong preacher is to be engaged for each Sunday. There is to be no settled minister. All the ministers engaged are to move on, as no minister is to preach in the same place more than one Sunday in succession. All pastoral care, all creeds and dogmatic theology will be banished. These features do not speak well for the success of the new project on its spiritual side, and in the building up of the spiritual life while the sensationalism and the pressing idea of getting money to make the scheme pay will do very much harm to the settled churches and their work.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

SIR ROBERT WARBURTON.

THE WARDEN OF THE KHYBER.

The opinion has often been expressed that if Sir Robert Warburton had been in authority at the time, and on the spot, the Pass would not have been captured by the insurgent tribesmen, and the arduous and costly expedition into the Afridi hills would have been unnecessary. Like Mackeson's, and Abbott's, and John Nicholson's, Warburton's name will be venerated among the wild, independent clans of the Punjab border for generations to come. His is a singularly romantic name in the contemporary history of British India. In the deeply interesting volume upon which he was engaged at the time of his recent and lamented death and which has just been published, Colonel Warburton tells us that his mother was a "noble Afghan lady, a niece of the Amir Dost Mahomed"—the chivalrous Afghan whose name was familiar to the English public at the time of the Khyber massacre (as it was incorrectly called) nearly sixty years ago. Sir Robert's father, an officer in the Bengal Artillery, served in the Afghan Campaign of 1839, which was undertaken for the purpose of putting Shah Soojah upon the throne of Cabul, and from which came the massacre and other catastrophes. In 1840 our artillery officer married his Afghan wife at Cabul. In November, 1841, the rising in Cabul took place, the young couple's dwelling was burnt, and the young wife fled. She was pursued over Afghanistan "for months." The Cabuli troopers "searched houses and quarters where she was supposed to be sheltered, thrusting in all directions with their lances and swords, trying to find out her hiding place." In the course of her wanderings, her son, the future "Warden" of the blood stained Pass, and organizer of the "Khyber Rifles," was born "in a Ghilzai fort between Jagdallak and Gandamak, July 11, 1842." Two months later, husband and wife met, and reached India in safety. Robert Warburton was nineteen years of age when (after a course of study at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich) he received his commission in the Artillery and proceeded to India. In 1870 he was appointed to the Punjab Commission. This he owed to Lord Napier of Magdala, under whom he had served in the Abyssinian campaign, and who predicted that in the Punjab, and particularly on the frontier, he "might ultimately prove a very valuable officer." The prediction was brilliantly fulfilled. From Warburton's descriptions of tribal organization and morale among the Afridis, Shinwaris, Mohmunds, and other races on the border; from his anecdotes of tribal feuds, "rifle thieves," religious fanatics, and murders of European officers by "Ghazis" of the frontier, English readers may form a fair idea of the kind of people among whom Warburton lived eighteen years, and whose love, respect, and confidence he won absolutely. It is interesting to compare Lord Lytton's reflections upon the Afridis and their wild neighbours with what they turned out to be in intercourse with their venerated "Warburton Sahib." The Viceroy said that the border presented "a spectacle unique in the world," inasmuch as "after twenty-five years of peaceful occupation, a great civilised Power has obtained so little influence over its semi-savage neighbours, and acquired so little knowledge of them that there is absolutely no security for British life a mile or two beyond the border." The time came (after the war of 1879—80) when from Lord Lytton's "semi-savages" Warburton raised a force, "the Khyber Rifles," which kept the dreaded Pass as quiet and as safe as Hyde Park, and which became to the tribes of the Pass an example of order and discipline. "Warburton Sahib," with no more formidable weapon than a walking cane, was safe wherever he went. His camp became the rendezvous of mutually hostile clansmen, who scrupulously observed their truce of God so long as Sir Robert remained among them. The children of the hill villages would turn out to welcome Warburton Sahib. Warburton knew tribal life and custom and character as well as any tribesman of them all. He could talk fluently in Persian to the learned among them, and in the harsh, guttural, difficult vernacular, Pushto, to learned and unlearned alike. He sympathised with them in their troubles. He was the incarnation—and a British incarnation—of compassion, mercy, and justice.

The men whose disputes were submitted to him would no more think of questioning his judgment than they would Prophet's. Warburton's career is an invaluable lesson in the art of managing the border tribes. Sir Robert's own opinion always was that the Indian Government's business with these tribes should be placed under a Special Commissioner directly responsible to the Viceroy. He argued (as many another competent authority has done) that the administration of the territories eastward from the Indus was a sufficiently heavy charge for the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. The Special Commissioner should, according to Sir Robert's plan, deal directly with the tribal Jirgahs instead of through native middlemen. One of the most interesting chapters in the volume is that which describes the tour of the Khyber headmen, eleven years ago, through India to Calcutta and Bombay, and home by sea, Kurachi, and the Indus Valley. Sir Robert Warburton's career is not without significance at this moment when the high office and the responsibilities of Empire are once again absorbing the mind of the British people.

RUSKIN AND HIS FRIENDS.

No time, indeed, was ever thought too much by Mr. Ruskin to devote to his friends. He possessed a charm of courtesy and kindness which none who were fortunate enough to know him, even slightly, can ever forget. Among his Titians and Turners he was a delightful host, taking much pleasure in the enjoyment he could give to others. A charming description of a visit to Denmark Hill is given in one of James Smetham's letters :—

"His father," he says, "is a fine old gentleman with a lot of bushy grey hair . . . with a comfortable way of coming up to you with his hands in his pockets and saying, in answer to your remark, that 'John's' prose works are pretty good. His mother is a ruddy, dignified, richly-dressed old gentlewoman of 75, who knows Chamounix better than Camberwell. . . She puts 'John' down and holds her own opinions, and flatly contradicts him; and he receives all her opinions with a soft reverence and gentleness that is pleasant to witness." The old couple insisted that "John's" visitor should see all his treasurers, the old lady reiterating :

"Has John showed you this?" "Has he showed you the other?" "John, fetch Counet's for Mr. Smetham to see;" and to all her sudden injunction replied by waiting on me in a way to make one ashamed. "You must come in the daylight; John has heaps of things to show you, etc." As these are in reality traits in "John's" character, I have given them at length. I wish I could reproduce a good impression of John for you, to give you the notion of his 'perfect gentleness and lowlihood.' He certainly bursts out with a remark, and in a contradictious way, but only because he believes it, with no air of cogmatism or conceit. Unhanging a Turner from the wall of a distant room, he brought it to the table, and put it into my hands; then we talked; then he went up into his study to fetch down some illustrative print or drawing; in one case, a literal view which he had travelled fifty miles to make, in order to compare with the picture. And so he kept on gliding all over the house, hanging and unhanging and stopping a few minutes to talk. There would have been, if I had not seen from the first moment that he "knew" me well, something embarrassing in the chivalrous, hovering way he had; as it was, I felt much otherwise, quite as free and open as with you in your little study.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Menzies arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, Feb. 17.

The City Line steamer City of Edinburgh left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental arrived here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left Karachi on the morning of the 18th instant, and is expected in Bombay on the morning of the 20th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Kagoshima Maru left Colombo for Bombay on 19th inst.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the statement of traffic, week ending 10th February, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total	Rs. 1,49,788	Rs. 5,12,135	Rs. 6,235	Rs. 6,68,259
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	9,27,386
Decrease				Rs. 2,59,127

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, February 17.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut F C Nicolls, 7th Bengal Cavy, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Lieut F C Hirst, I S C, is appointed to the Survey of India Dept on probation as an Asst Supt, 2nd grade, with effect from 27th Jan 1900.

Mr E A O'Bryen, Depy Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, Burma, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment with effect from the 21st Aug 1899.

Mr G F Prevost, Depy Consvr of Forests, 1st grade, Central Provinces, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd Jan 1900.

Mr E W Smith, is appointed to be Archæological Surveyor of the N-W Provinces and Oudh Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th Oct 1898.

Mr E W Smith, Archæological Surveyor, N-W Provinces and Oudh Circle, is granted, under Articles 282 and 283 of the Civil Service Regulations, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th Jan 1900.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt E S Cleeve, R F A, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, R A, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, vice Capt C H Hutchinson, R A, who has vacated, dated 7th Feb, 1900.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major A H Clark-Kennedy, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class, to be Comssy Genl; Major H L Hutchins, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class; Major F C W Rideout, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 3rd class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class; Capt W E Wimble, I S C, Asst Comssy Genl, 4th class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 3rd class; Capt C F Lloyd, I S C, Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Comssy Genl, 4th class; and Lieut F W H Forteath, I S C, Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Comssy Genl, 1st class—With effect from the 8th Jan 1900 vice Col G L Eliot, I S C, Comssy Genl, retired.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers, have been transferred to the pension establishment :—Condrs T Spooner and C J Hewson, Ordnance Dept, Bengal; Condr J O Ramsbottom, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal; and Second class Asst Surgn J K Thomas, Subordinate Medical Dept, B Command.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—Majors to be Lieut-Colonels—H F Cadell, and H T Faithful, 12th Feb 1900. Lieuts to be Captains—A G Crocker, C F Templer, E Barnes and F C A Parsons, 15th Feb 1900.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—BENGAL.

Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Lieut J Galvin to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval; First class Asst Surgn J Morrison to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval :—With effect from the 17th Oct, 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Hony Major J Forsyth.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—BOMBAY.

Store Sergt W J Woodthorpe, to be Sub-Condr, with effect from the 24th Jan 1900, vice Sub-Condr H James, transferred to the pension establishment.

Supernumerary Condr A W Underwood, to be absorbed in his present grade, with effect from the 26th Jan, 1900, vice, Condr W F Maxfield, transferred to the pension establishment.

RETIREMENTS.

Col R A Prideaux, Genl List Infy Bombay, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th Dec 1899.

Lieut-Col W A C Roe, I M S, Sanitary Commissioner, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th Feb, 1900, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut M Heenan, Asst Commissary, Military Works Dept, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 29th Nov, 1898, subject to H M's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Central Bengal Light Horse—Major J G Jordan, I M S, to be Medical Officer, with effect from the 15th Dec 1899, vice Meadows, resigned.

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st Feb 1900 :—

To be Second-in-Command with the rank of Major—E Showers, Lieut Col, Retired List, Indian Vol Force.

To be Captains—H Chamney, Major, Surma Valley Light Horse; F Clifford, Capt, Coorg and Mysore Rifles; B W Holmes, 2nd Lieut, E I Ry Vol Rifles; and J B Rutherford, 2nd Lieut, Behar Light Horse.

To be Lieuts—C L Sidey, Lieut, Surma Valley Light Horse H O Pugh, G A Nevill, and C E Crane, Gentlemen.

To be Surgeon Captain—S A Powell, M D, Surgeon Captain, Surma Valley Light Horse.

To be Vety Captain—W Stevenson, Esq. M R C V S.

Madras Vol Guards—J H M Ryan, Gentl, to be Lieut to fill an existing vacancy; W G Kirkham, Gentl to be Second Lieut vice C Campbell, vacated; and Major F J Crawford, I M S to be Medical Officer, vice Branfoot, resigned.

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—T J Kennedy, Esq I C S, to be Capt vice Blackburn, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—Capt T E Piercey to be Major vice Hancock, resigned; Lieut W Parkin to be Capt vice Piercey, promoted Second Lieut F A Steele, to be Lieut vice Parkin, promoted; C H Richards, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Steele, promoted; and Capt K Lee, resigns his commission.

E I R Vol Rifles—Second Lieut H G Waters, to be Lieut with effect from the 10th Jan 1900, vice Curtis, resigned.

Allahabad Vol Rifles—Capt R P Dunn is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Yercand Vol Rifles—Capt R W B Gompertz, resigns his commission.

Odol

THE BEST FOR THE TEETH.

THE FOE TO TOOTHACHE

It is a pity that it is impossible to copy in an enlarged form the many kinds of microbes which infest the mouth and hollow teeth in all their hideous repulsiveness. Those people who will not be taught that the mouth *must be* absolutely cleansed and rinsed daily with an antiseptic fluid, would be so disgusted that they would immediately accustom themselves to an antiseptic care of the teeth. Tooth-paste and tooth-powder alone are *absolutely inadequate* for cleansing the teeth, as the seats of decomposition—the hollows of decayed teeth, the backs of double teeth, etc.—remain untouched, and it is just these that need regular cleansing every day. This is without doubt only possible by means of a mouth-bath. For this purpose Odol is the most appropriate, as it is *the only dentifrice which has been proved to have an absolutely certain antiseptic effect.*

The *Perfect* Dentifrice must fulfil *six* conditions It must be innocuous, neutral, without ill-effect on the sensitive mucous membranes, deodorizing, refreshing, and antiseptic. All these requirements are fully met by Odol (see *Dental Journal*, 1894, No. 29).

The *Medical Gazette* has "no hesitation in asserting that there is no better preparation the Teeth and Mouth known." That Journal holds "an extensive use of Odol to be *eminently desirable*." The use of Odol ensures

BEAUTIFUL TEETH, SOUND TEETH, WHOLESOME BREATH!

For Sale in Bombay by :—TREACHER & Co. Ld. THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., BEYNON & Co., V. FUCILE & Co., N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. Warden, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonajli, and Bhusawal :—CO OPERATIVE STORES; and all first-class Chemists.

Wholesale :—BERTIE-SMITH & Co., 23 to 31, Apollo Street, Bombay, Sole Consignees for British-India.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES

THE War Office is now calling for volunteers from the Royal Garrison Artillery to fill the depleted ranks of our field batteries in South Africa. We are not in the least surprised at the course which the War Office has been obliged to adopt. The Pall Mall authorities would stultify their own action if, after separating the two branches of the Royal Artillery, they afterwards obtained gunners for the field artillery from the garrison artillery companies. The strain of war has proved the ill-advised interference with the organisation of the regiment. Young garrison artillery officers will now have an opportunity of being transferred to the mounted branch, and with this prospect in view at present the officering of garrison companies may become less difficult. As it is, the authorities are only too glad to grant a commission in the garrison artillery to any eligible Militia artillery subaltern. The separation of the Royal Artillery and the abolition of the post of D. A. G. R. A. stand in bold relief as two of the greatest mistakes that Lord Lansdowne has committed during his tenure of office. These drastic measures were advocated by those at the Horse Guards who have been wholly unconnected with the regiment and at their doors also lies the responsibility of neglecting to supply heavy ordnance as guns of position at the commencement of the present campaign.

The attacks on Lord Lansdowne continue, but, writes a service paper, the more we read in the shape of criticism of the Minister for War the more we are disposed to think that these attacks are most ill-judged, not to say unfair. We have never considered and never said that the War Office is an ideal department of State. Its faults are many; but to make Lord Lansdowne now the scapegoat, as some would do, for all its defects is monstrous. It was only two years ago that the public began to regard the affairs of its Army at all seriously. It suddenly dawned upon them at the beginning of 1898 that things were not as they should be, that the Army was not strong enough for the work it has to do, and that the time had arrived for bringing about an augmentation of our available forces. Lord Lansdowne bowed to the public will, then for the first time expressed in any definite form, and the result was a series of changes of system, all but one of which the Army heartily approved. . . . Lord Lansdowne, we venture to say, with his experience in Canada and India, would have been only too willing to have provided the Army which his critics require, but if he had proposed the measures which are necessary what would have been his fate? It would have meant one of two things—enforced military service or vastly increased expenditure. Was the nation prepared for any such heroic policy? We answer emphatically, no.

There are two forces in the ranks of the Navy and they are each pulling different ways; the one making for science by "sea and land" and the other content to develop sea-power in the old way, the evolution of the seaman for the duties of the fleet and with an entire disregard of the possible uses of naval brigades. Now it may seem ungracious after the yeoman's service rendered by the naval guns at Ladysmith and on the western theatre of war to deprecate the practice of landing seamen to perform the duties of soldiers, but this is distinctly our meaning and we are prepared to defend our views. . . . Happily for us as a nation, it is at times hard to fill up the time of naval officers and men in harbour, this is no reason for frittering away the slender cadres of the Navy in shore-going operations. Of course we are at once met with the argument, that where the Royal Marines go there ought to be the representatives of the Navy proper. We do not think that the best experts will admit this as a truth, though it is very largely an article of faith in the Royal Navy.

Scouting practice was given to Captain W. Lawson's company of Imperial Yeomanry at High Wycombe. Earl Carrington's park proved very suitable for the purpose by reason of its hilly character. Two troops unmounted represented the enemy and hid themselves, while one mounted troop and one on foot set out to find them.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" repeats the story circulated by the "Patrie" that the gunner who has been responsible for the shooting more or less efficient, of "Long Tom" at Ladysmith was a sergeant of the first French Artillery who mysteriously disappeared from Lorient after having broken his leave. Detectives were set to work to discover him but the trace was altogether lost until he wrote from Ladysmith to a friend to describe the work which occupied him, and he explained that he had been promoted a captain of Boer artillery because of his good gunnery. This particular "P." is said to be a married man, and to have served a long time in the French artillery, both of the Army and the Marine.

The Council of Ministers in Paris has been engaged in discussion of the plans for national defence which had been presented at earlier meetings. These plans have been submitted for investigation to M. Caillaux who is occupied in studying the question of ways and means. When he has reported upon them they will be brought together as a complete programme and will be presented to the Chamber. It is expected that the outlay involved beginning next year and extended over a period which we believe has not been announced, will amount to a total sum of 750,000,000f., or about £30,000,000. One part of the programme is a great scheme for the expansion of the fleet largely inspired by the projects of the German Emperor and absorbing about two-thirds of the total sum. Another part of the scheme will provide for the defence of the French coast by fortified works including also Bizerta and Mers-el-Kebir as also of the colonial ports and coasts. The whole scheme will be completed by the increase of building and other facilities at the dockyard.

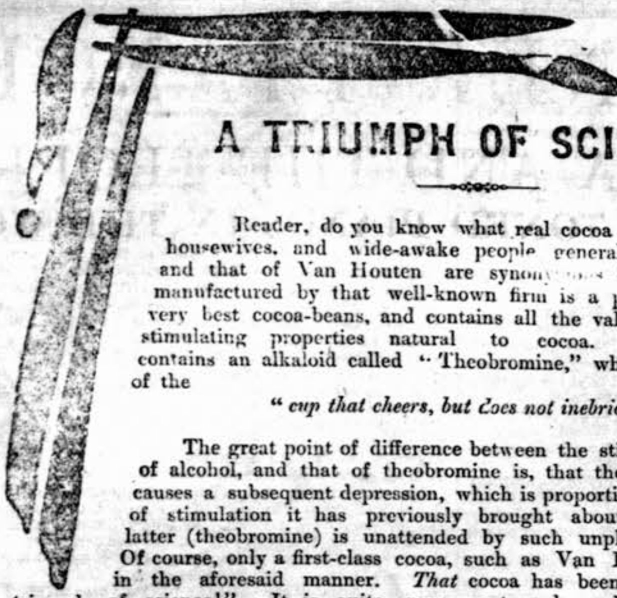
The programme for the present year is still under discussion, and it does not appear that the report of M. de la Porte will contribute much to a settlement while a new plan is being evolved by the Council of Ministers. He is asking if the programme of 1898, which provided for the building of 220 various vessels, can be considered to be abandoned. He criticises the new battleships proposed on account of deficient speed and range of action. His committee, however, invites the Minister, considering the fact that the ships proposed could not be completed for five or six years, to present some other project. Neither is M. de la Porte content with the armoured cruiser of 12,416 tons known as C 11 which is included in the programme, on the ground that she would be inferior to the Jeanne d' Arc in engine power, speed and range. Meanwhile the Minister had proposed to substitute two other cruisers of the class for the battleships which were discredited, but the committee will only sanction C 11 and permit some slight preparation to be made for the beginning of another in order to find work for the dockyard at Cherbourg. Therefore at the present time the French ship-building programme of 1900 is completely unsettled, and we shall be curious to see what course is ultimately adopted, and what is the nature of the greater programme which is to emanate from the Cabinet. It is all a matter of the wrangling of schools, and of definite policy there seems to be no evidence. As to M. de la Porte, his great idea is to secure defence for the coasts with a very limited range by means of torpedo-boats, submarine vessels, and perhaps of howitzer gunboats, while the "guerre de' course" would be prosecuted vigorously.

Admiral De Horsey, who has just received the Canadian medal, writes to point out that in his opinion the officers and men who served in the ships of the squadron under his command in the river St. Lawrence and on lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron at the time of the Fenian raid of 1866 all appear to be entitled to this medal. He says: "Although nearly thirty-four years have elapsed, there must be many survivors of that squadron. From letters I have received there is reason to suppose that many persons failed to apply and possibly are not even aware that they are entitled to the medal and clasp. The idea that the decoration is for the sister Services alone may well have got about, seeing that the newspapers, while mentioning Lord Wolseley, Sir Redvers Buller, and other military officers as recipients of the 1866 clasp have, so far as I am aware, never alluded to the Navy as being entitled to participation." The ships which were employed on this service were: Aurora, Captain De Horsey; Pylades Captain Hood; Rosario, Commander Festing; and the hired and armoured gunboats Canada Lieutenant Hooper; Royal Lieutenant Vidal; Hercules, Lieutenant Douglas; St. Andrew, Lieutenant Smith; Michigan, Lieutenant Heron and the Rescue, Lieutenant Fairlie. It is to be hoped that Admiral De Horsey's letter will be widely copied by the provincial press so as to give as much publicity as possible to his statements.

Her Majesty has graciously asked for and accepted a photograph of Mr Cymbeline Alonzo Edric Huddart R. N., late of the Doris, the midshipman who was killed at Graspan. Mr. James Huddart has received a letter from Sir Arthur Bigge, in which he says: "Her Majesty read with feelings of admiration and pride the record by his commanding officer of the noble conduct of your son, Midshipman Huddart, whose heroic but untimely death the Queen deeply regrets."

The appointments of retired executive officers for transport duties at home indicate the necessity for reserving corresponding ranks of the active list for mobilising the fleets in the event of international complications. Although strongly advocated by Lord Charles Beresford and others interested in the defence of the Empire, affairs at present do not warrant such measures, but readiness for that eventuality is imperative.

Captain M. P. O'Callaghan's appointment to the Britannia gives entire satisfaction and will be of great advantage to the young gentlemen who serve under him. The excellent state in which he will find the cadets' training establishment will undoubtedly not suffer at his hands, and to improve it after such an able administrator as Captain the Hon. A. Curzon-Howe would be no easy task. At the same time Captain O'Callaghan has in the new college for cadets an undertaking that will require something more than ordinary tact and ability in its initiatory stage.



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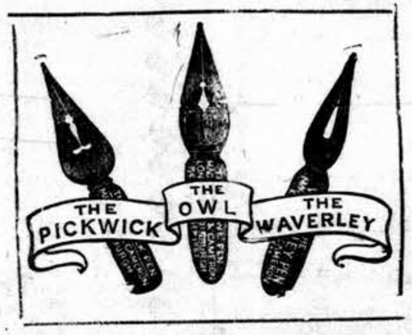

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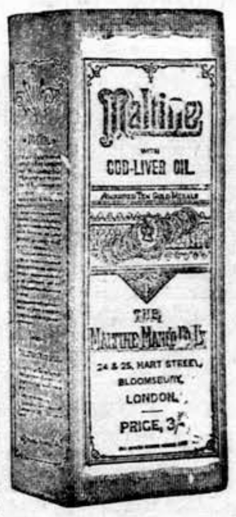
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